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NAKASONE ORDERS CREATION OF NEW TRADE PANEL

OW100759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- In an apparent move to implement a new package of market-opening measures more forcefully on his own initiative, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday instructed his aides to study creation of a special task force in the Cabinet secretariat. Nakasone told Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami and Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Shoichi Fujimori to complete the study as soon as possible. Fujinami told reporters later that he wishes to establish a machinery capable of handling the question efficiently.

Nakasone's move apparently reflected his intention to deal with foreign trade problems efficiently and fully under his leadership, following Tuesday's announcement of the new package to open the Japanese market wider to imports. At present, implementation of market-opening measures is carried out by Ippei Kaneko, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, and the Council of Ministers concerned with external economic affairs.

Nakasone also stressed the need to create the new machinery at a liaison meeting of the government and the Liberal-Democratic Party later, while seeking the ruling party's cooperation in the implementation of the new measures. The prime minister apparently considers complete implementation of the new package as imperative, government sources said. The government must also draw up an "action program" to give foreign nations a greater access to the Japanese market by July as it was called for in a report submitted to it by a private advisory body headed by former Foreign Minister Saburo Okito Tuesday.

Fujinami told reporters the government will closely watch U.S. legislators' reactions to the Japanese package. President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and other U.S. government leaders apparently highly evaluate the new package, he said. He expressed hope that U.S. legislators will also appreciate it.

In a related development, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that he is convinced the new package responds well to the U.S. call for opening the Japanese telecommunications market to foreign competition. It also paved the way for satisfactory settlement of problems in three other areas of the Japanese market in which the United States has a strong interest -- electronics, forest products and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

Speaking at a meeting of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, Abe also said he expects Japanese market-opening efforts will be a major topic of discussion at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), opening in Paris Thursday. Noting that every effort must be made to prevent Japan from becoming a "scapegoat" at the meeting, Abe said he will stress the necessity for all countries to cooperate in solving the question of global trade imbalances. He said a major factor behind the huge Japanese trade surplus is the excessively high value of the U.S. dollar and high American interest rates.

Panel Members Named

OW100859 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- The government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Wednesday confirmed the necessity to enforce the just-announced market-opening package forcefully through their close cooperation.

At a government-LDP liaison meeting at the prime minister's official residence, participants agreed to appoint Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, State Minister Toshio Komoto, Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, and Masumi Esaki, chairman of the LDP External Economic Affairs Committee, as top coordinators for the implementation of the package. They also agreed to set up an interagency task force to handle the question on a working level. This will be made up of vice ministers and deputy directors general of all the ministries and agencies concerned.

The government and the ruling party agreed to take these measures on instructions from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Nakasone told the liaison conference that he plans to work out a timetable for drafting a medium-term "action program" to open the Japanese market wider to foreign imports and complete drafting of its outline by July. The action program, which is to be enforced for three years as a matter of principle, is the backbone of the new Japanese market-opening package announced Tuesday.

Political sources said these measures reflect Nakasone's strong determination to implement the package efficiently and thoroughly to fully honor his international pledges. Nakasone's instructions came in the light of a rather cool response to the package among U.S. legislators and also showed awareness of the need to be fully prepared for possible criticism of the Japanese trade policy at the seven-nation economic summit to be held in Bonn May 2-4, the sources said. The inclusion of Chief Cabinet Secretary Fujinami as one of the four top coordinators apparently reflects Nakasone's intention to enforce the new package under his own leadership, the sources said. At present, the implementation of market-opening measures is undertaken by the Economic Planning Agency and the Council of Ministers concerned with the external economic affairs, chaired by Komoto.

Meanwhile, Fujio and Esaki will be in charge of coordinating views on market-opening measures within the ruling party, the sources noted. Also, Nakasone plans shortly to dispatch leading LDP figures to member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United States to seek understanding of the Japanese measures, they added. After the government-LDP liaison meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Fujinami told reporters the government will closely watch U.S. legislators' reactions to the Japanese package.

Nakasone on Boosting Imports

OW110933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet Thursday that his government's new market-opening package will boost imports "appreciably" over the coming years. However, he stopped short of estimating exactly how big the increase will be, saying that "actual figures depend on how hard our trading partners will try to sell." Nakasone was answering questions in the House of Representatives during a one-day special debate on the market-opening measures announced Tuesday.

Opposition members suggested that a shift to policies aimed at expanding domestic demand or measures to help lower the high U.S. interest rates and correct an overvalued dollar should be the basic solution to the trade imbalances and economic friction. Nakasone told them that he will address those problems when he attends the economic summit of seven industrial democracies in Bonn next month.

"All summit countries are faced with their own problems; Japan with huge trade surpluses, the United States with the federal budget deficit, and the European Community nations with slow progress in industrial adjustment," the prime minister said.

He said he believed the Americans will "understand and appreciate" the efforts Japan pledged to make to open its markets wider to imports. He said the strong sentiment in the U.S. Congress against Japanese trade practices will gradually calm. But Nakasone conceded that the Europeans and Asians appear not quite satisfied with Japan's latest response to their criticism. "Their initial reaction is one of expectation mixed with disappointment," he said.

The prime minister reiterated the need to initiate a new round of multilateral trade talks to uphold the free trade system, and said Japan will keep up its diplomatic efforts so that the new round could be launched next spring. Asked about the government pledge to open the domestic markets on the basis of "freedom in principle with restrictions as exceptions," Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Moriyoshi Sato replied that farm products will remain in the latter category, suggesting that import curbs on them will not be lifted.

ABE TO URGE FREE TRADE AT PARIS OECD MEETING

OW101001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 10 Apr 85

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe vowed Wednesday Japan will never accept an OECD communique blaming only Japan for chalking up huge trade and current account surpluses. Instead, he said he plans to urge other countries during a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris Thursday and Friday to make concerted efforts to promote free trade.

"We cannot condone a communique leveling the criticism of surpluses only at Japan," Abe said. He admitted, however, Japan's huge trade and current account surpluses constitute one of problems affecting the world economy, along with high U.S. interest rates, a strong dollar and structural recession in the European Community. Japan posted current account and trade surpluses of 35 billion dollars and 44 billion dollars in 1984, including 33 billion dollars in trade with America.

The foreign minister who will attend the OECD meeting said Japan is prepared to accept a communique so long as it faces these macroeconomic problems squarely and does not target Japan's trade policy. Abe emphasized that the Japanese Government's latest market-opening package, announced Tuesday, is a product of "Japan's all-out efforts." He said he plans to explain the package personally to French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and outgoing U.S. Trade Representative William Brock in Paris.

The Japanese foreign minister also told reporters that he will discuss with Secretary of State George Shultz the package, sectoral talks on telecommunications, forest products, electronics and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment and political issues in Washington Saturday. In giving foreign suppliers greater access to the Japanese markets, Abe said, Japan expects stepped up efforts particularly by Americans to boost their exports to Japan to help defuse trade friction. Japan's new market-opening measures "are of no value without American export efforts," he said. The market-opening package was reportedly received by vocal U.S. lawmakers with skepticism.

Abe is scheduled to deliver two speeches on Japan's aid policy toward developing countries and macroeconomics during the OECD meeting with special emphasis on a proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Japan and the United States are calling for preparations for a new trade round to begin this summer and for the negotiations themselves early next year. Inclusion of an official commitment to the new trade round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in an OECD communique is "the major objective which has to be achieved," the foreign minister said shortly before his departure for France.

OKITA MEETS PRESS ON MARKET-OPENING PACKAGE

OW091233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] TOKYO April 9 KYODO -- Whether or not criticisms against Japan will cease depends a great deal on whether the government implements the recommendations of an advisory committee report, former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said Wednesday.

Okita, who chaired the 10-member advisory committee for external economic issues, was speaking at a press conference after he submitted his report to State Minister for External Economic Affairs Toshio Komoto. He said he had assurance the report will be substantially implemented. The former foreign minister, who said on his return home from a recent U.S. visit that "the sentiment in the U.S. is like the one prevailing on the brink of a war," stressed at his press conference that the basic policy in the internationalization should be "freedom in principle and restrictions as exceptions." Okita noted it is the first time that directions for a medium-term policy for improved market access have been recommended. He said that Japan's six previous market-opening packages contained many effective measures but that some of their effects have been offset by diverse elements -- the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, for example.

"Bearing in mind the danger that the credibility of Japan's response may be lost if things are left as they stand, we must carry out future external economic measures in light of Japan's position and role in the world economy and the lessons learned in formulating and implementing past packages," Okita's committee said in its report. Okita said that Japan's trade is affected not only by Japan's policy but also by policies taken by other countries as well. He argued that the huge trade deficit of the United States is to a certain extent related to Japan, but it is mainly created by American policies.

Concerning the issue of bureaucrats who are seen by some foreign countries as the toughest trade barriers of all, Okita said it is erroneous to say that bureaucrats run the Japanese economy. Okita said Japan should continue to act as a capital exporter but warned that this must not be used as an excuse for delaying such necessary measures as those for improving market access.

Views Causes of Trade Imbalance

OW101155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said Wednesday he was content with a new market-opening package announced by the government Tuesday. He said the package was "100 percent responsive" to advice made by an advisory panel which he headed.

Okita, chairman of a private advisory group on trade, told KYODO news service the question now is how seriously the government will try to implement measures included in the package in concrete terms. "What is important for Japan today is to restore its credibility and it is time for the Japanese, both bureaucrats and private citizens, to change their traditional way of thinking, giving priority to exports," he said.

He expressed doubts about whether U.S. lawmakers would be satisfied with the Japanese decision, but said the openness or otherwise of the Japanese market was not the cause of the trade imbalance existing between the two countries. High interest rates in the United States and the appreciation of the dollar against other currencies are responsible for the trade imbalance, he said. They are the outcome of the U.S. economic policy and the trade imbalance will never be removed unless the policy is changed, he added.

Okita said the government should try to implant in the minds of the Japanese people the basic philosophy that the Japanese market is totally open in principle with some exceptional restrictions. If the Japanese market is fully open and U.S. exports to Japan do not grow, the quality and price of American goods will be in question, he said. He stressed the need for Japan to try to increase imports from the United States and other nations and become a capital exporting nation if it still runs up a trade surplus. Okita said the crucial factor in whether the government is able to implement the bold measures contained in the proposed medium-range action program is the political leadership of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He said the action program involves tariff cuts on agricultural and marine products, including boneless chicken and plywood, which are items of primary interest for developing nations. Okita warned that Japan would become isolated unless it promoted the market opening measures and the international division of labor, especially with developing nations.

KOMOTO STRESSES NEED TO EXPAND DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW091409 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 (KYODO) -- Toshio Komoto, state minister in charge of economic affairs, said Tuesday that immediate steps to stir domestic demand are needed to make Japan's new market-opening package really effective and significant. "Every possible measure has been taken to remove our trade barriers. I believe the new package will be highly evaluated by foreign countries," Komoto told a press conference after a ministerial meeting adopted a series of market-opening measures. But he declined to comment on the extent to which the new measures will be effective in reducing Japan's massive trade surplus with the United States and other countries. Komoto said: "It is very difficult to answer the question until all factors, such as a strong U.S. dollar against the yen, are put right." He also said that foreign experts as well as members of the government advisory committee on external economic issues will be consulted in preparing a medium-term action program for better market access.

ECONOMIC FEDERATION OFFICIAL FAVORS MORE IMPORTS

OW081303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Osaka, April 8 KYODO -- Hosai Hyuga, chairman of the Kansai Economic Federation, urged the government Monday to take positive steps to increase the accessibility of the Japanese market in compliance with U.S. demands. He told newsmen that the world would not be satisfied if Japan were to continue to fatten its trade surplus by maintaining tariff barriers in agricultural and other fields where it is not competitive, while stepping up exports of its highly competitive goods. Hyuga said he thinks the United States is right in demanding greater access to the Japanese market. He also emphasized the necessity of paying as much attention to facilitating imports from Southeast Asia as to giving the U.S. greater market access. Otherwise, he warned, Asian nations' confidence in Japan as a major economic power would be badly shaken.

NTT PRESIDENT URGES BUYING MORE FOREIGN SOFTWARE

OW100835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) must improve its procurement policy by importing more foreign software packages as well as hardware, NTT President Hisashi Shinto said Wednesday.

"NTT, newly born as a private firm, will and must buy actively, if the foreign products are competitive," Shinto told a press conference. Shinto earlier told Posts and Telecommunications Minister Megumu Sato that NTT will increase its imports in fiscal 1985 and after compared with year-before levels. However, he refused to mention specific figures saying "it is inappropriate to set a target." "NTT will procure freely on a commercial base any products, both domestic and foreign," Shinto said.

In response to a question about the U.S. wish that Japan buy American communications satellites, Shinto merely said that even privatized NTT must follow the government's policy to develop Japan's own satellites. Referring to the satellite communications business planned by a U.S.-Japanese joint venture, Shinto said NTT might lease transponders for its telecommunications service. The company will make a decision after satellites actually go into service, he said.

Japan Communications Satellite Inc. applied to the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry Tuesday for approval to enter the satellite communications business in Japan. The company, formed by Hughes Aircraft Corp. of the United States and two Japanese trading firms, C. Itoh and Mitsui, plans to start the business in February 1988, and will use two communications satellites developed by Hughes. Its move follows the government's decision to open the competitive telecommunications market to foreign competition April 1. Several other Japanese ventures are also expected to participate in the telecommunications business in Japan.

Officials on Software Issue

OW111101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- The Reagan administration has unofficially pressed the Japanese Government to have the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) expand its purchases from the U.S., official sources said Thursday. The sources said the U.S. government also called for NTT to buy sophisticated technology products, such as optical fiber, from the United States on a priority basis, and to enter into long-term procurement contracts with American telecom manufacturers instead of the present one-year deals. The American demand came before the start of talks between the U.S. and Japanese delegations over the intergovernmental arrangement on NTT's procurement in Washington on Monday.

U.S. Trade Representative William Brock also issued a press release expressing the hope that the Japanese delegation is prepared to "talk in concrete terms how U.S. telecom sales to NTT can be increased substantially and promptly."

Commenting on the press release and the U.S. demand, Japanese Government officials said since the arrangement governs the formalities intended to secure for American enterprises the opportunities to compete with Japanese enterprises on a fair and equitable basis for NTT contracts, it is impossible to weave the American demand into the arrangement.

The officials said since NTT is already a private company, the government is in no position to force NTT to bow to the U.S. demand.

Hisashi Shinto, president of NTT, told reporters Wednesday that NTT could not establish a target for procurement from the U.S. He said that since NTT is a private company, it would buy necessary equipment from any supplier, if the price and other terms are competitive and acceptable.

BUSINESS LEADERS REACT TO ECONOMIC PACKAGE

OW091245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 KYODO -- Japan's business and industry Tuesday generally welcomed the government's seventh market-opening package, announced the same day, although with a guarded comment that it will not spell a basic solution to economic frictions with other countries. But, as expected, the agricultural interests lost no time in criticizing the package, demanding the government refrain from taking any further measures to give foreign farm products greater access to the Japanese market.

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), and Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren) praised Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for taking the lead in opening the Japanese market wider. Inayama, however, was quick to add that the announced package could not bring about a fundamental solution to economic frictions with other countries. This view was echoed by many other business leaders.

Noboru Gotoh, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and some others went a step further and called for a complete opening of all sectors of the Japanese market. Many business leaders, however, asked the government to urge the United States more strongly to reduce its huge budget deficit and take steps for rectifying the high value of the dollar. Gotoh even said the government should invoke the exchange control law in an urgent bid to lead the value of the yen upward in relation to the dollar.

Communications equipment and electronic goods makers also called upon the U.S. to redouble its efforts to boost exports to Japan. For instance, they said, U.S. makers should produce and sell products tailored to the needs of the Japanese market. The liberalization of communications and electronic equipment imports constitutes a main pillar of the latest market-opening package. Manufacturers of these products, however, generally welcomed the package.

Takuma Yamamoto, president of the Communication Industries Association of Japan, hailed the package as enabling Japanese and American makers to compete on equal terms, although he admitted domestic makers would be affected. Tadahiro Sekimoto, president of the Japan Electronic Industry Development Association, expressed hope for a smooth interchange between the two countries in the electronics field as a result of mutual abolition of tariff rates.

Keenly aware of criticisms of Japan's foreign trade, not only in the U.S. but also in Southeast Asia and elsewhere, Inayama expressed concern that a misstep on Japan's part could invite a crisis of the free trading system itself. From the same point of view, Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, called for simplification of import procedures and certification standards for foreign goods. Otsuki said such deregulation could also contribute to revitalizing the Japanese economy.

Echoing voices of discontent among farmers, Shizuma Iwamochi, president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, emphasized that to reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan, the government should not only ask the U.S. to rectify the high value of the dollar related to high interest rates in that country, but also transform the Japanese economy from the present export-based pattern centering on manufactured goods to a structure depending primarily on domestic demand.

Plywood makers also voiced fears of the adverse impact of the package. Akio Fujinaka, president of the Japan Plywood Manufacturers Association, warned the lowering of import duties on plywood and other wood products, contained in the package, could deal an immeasurable blow to domestic makers, although he termed it unavoidable in view of the severe international circumstances surrounding Japan.

OPPOSITION PARTIES DIVIDED ON TRADE PACKAGE

OW091411 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 KYODO -- Opposition parties showed mixed reactions Tuesday to a new market-opening package announced by the government earlier in the day.

The Japan Socialist Party, the No 1 opposition group, said there was no prospect that U.S.-Japanese trade friction would be solved with the new program. It said the package would force sacrifices upon domestic industries and help the United States escalate its unreasonable demands on Japan.

The Komeito called for a swift implementation of the measures. It also emphasized the need for the United States to correct high interest rates at home and the sharp appreciation of the dollar internationally as a means to rectify bilateral trade imbalance.

The Democratic Socialist Party said the government should take concrete steps to ease trade friction and prevent bilateral relations from worsening further. The government should urge the U.S. Administration to correct its high interest rate policy.

The New Liberal Club welcomed the new package as being aimed at maintaining good relations between the two countries while maintaining the free trade principle. The government must implement comprehensive measures to strengthen the infrastructure of the domestic forestry industry, it said.

The Japan Communist Party said the new package, designed to force sacrifices upon domestic industries, is unacceptable. The new program showed the Japanese Government had totally bowed to unreasonable U.S. pressure.

NAKASONE, GUZHENKO DISCUSS TIES, TERRITORIES

OW110401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday that Japan is ready to conclude cultural and tax agreements with the Soviet Union. He made the statement during a meeting with Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Guzhenko, now on an eight-day visit to Japan, said a Foreign Ministry official who attended the meeting. Nakasone also expressed Japan's readiness to promote economic cooperation with the Soviets, but reminded Guzhenko of the unsettled "basic" issue of northern territories controlled by the Soviets since the closing days of World War II.

"It is time for the two countries to consider a high-level exchange," the official quoted Nakasone as telling Guzhenko, in what appeared to be an indirect request for a Tokyo visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Gromyko has asserted that he will not visit Japan if consultations with Japanese leaders are to focus solely on the territorial dispute. Nakasone raised the territorial issue in talks with new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow after attending the funeral last month of his predecessor, Konstantin Chernenko.

Guzhenko emphasized that an unspecified "incentive" is needed to promote Tokyo-Moscow relations, which have shown signs of a gradual thaw such as last month's Japan Soviet summit, the first in 12 years. He also argued that a new period in bilateral relations should see a shift from "words to deeds," according to the official. The official added that Nakasone expressed the hope that arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union would be successful.

Guzhenko was accompanied to the premier's office by new Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov. The Soviet minister met Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday.

Guzhenko on Improving Relations

OW110925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Guzhenko, summing up an eight-day visit to Japan, said Friday, "Politically, Japan and the Soviet Union now have a chance to improve relations and we must seize this opportunity."

Guzhenko, head of the Soviet-Japan Society for the past 12 years, told reporters at the Japan National Press Center that despite the freeze in bilateral relations in recent years, last month's Moscow summit meeting between the Soviet and Japanese leaders signaled a step forward. But he added that despite the agreement reached during his visit to upgrade exchanges in the cultural field, "An important factor remaining is the need to negotiate an improvement in trade and economic relations."

Referring to Japan's request for a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Guzhenko emphasized that it was possible if results could be expected. "When the level of officials rises, then our requests concerning discussion content and results to be expected go up as well," he said.

Guzhenko called for Japanese cooperation in the development of Siberian energy resources, pointing out, "The development of high technology will proceed rapidly, but the items necessary in our daily lives will not disappear. Japan needs a practical evaluation of its raw energy needs."

The Merchant Marine minister said a speedy solution to the Iraq-Iran war was needed to improve the current shipping moratorium in the Persian Gulf. "It is a situation which profits no one," he said. But he added, "but we are opposed to any type of marine patrol to keep the sea lanes open." He said, "We are against a naval build-up. Ships for shipping goods or for travelling are the only ones we want to construct."

According to Guzhenko, the Soviet Union will comply with the international agreement on whaling.

"If we continue to whale-hunt, we will then be held responsible for species extermination. Although we will lose as a result, it can't be helped," he said.

The minister, scheduled to return to Moscow Saturday, met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, House of Representatives Speaker Michita Sakata during his Japan visit. He was a guest of five groups working to improve bilateral relations.

JAPAN TO STRESS UNITY OF WEST AT BONN SUMMIT

OW111221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Japan will call for Western bloc efforts to show the world its unity, rather than differences, regarding the U.S. "star wars" program at the coming summit of seven major industrial democracies in Bonn in May, government sources said Thursday. The sources said that "star wars" (the anti-Soviet missile laser system officially called strategic defense initiative) and intermediate nuclear force (deployment of theater missiles) are certain to become key subjects of political discussion at the coming annual summit.

The summit to be held in Bonn May 2-4 will be attended by government heads from France, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada. Japan's basic stance toward political subjects at the summit will be, the sources said, "consolidation of the Western bloc nations" and "handling the intermediate nuclear missile issue from the global point of view to protect Asia from being sacrificed."

Since the previous summit of the seven nations in London last year, the sources noted, there have been significant moves toward East-West dialogue, including the resumption of the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in March and a likely meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Autumn. The Western bloc nations generally welcome these moves, the sources said. But the sources said that the new Soviet leader was trying to "drive a wedge" between the United States and its European allies when he expressed opposition to the U.S. "star wars" program and other military expansion into space. Gorbachev was apparently taking the advantage of the West European countries' cautious stance toward the U.S.-proposed program, they said.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger invited America's allies to participate in the research for the "star wars" program, and this is already creating differences of views among the Western bloc nations, the sources said. Against this backdrop, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will call on other summit countries at the Bonn meeting to seek unity rather than stress differences on the U.S. proposal, they said. The sources said that the Japanese Government is taking a cautious stance about Gorbachev's recent offer to freeze Soviet deployment of its SS-20 intermediate nuclear missiles, in Europe.

In an interview with the Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA, Gorbachev proposed that the United States in return also freeze its deployment of intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe. Control on theater nuclear missile deployment in this fashion involves only Europe, leaving the possibility of redeployment of the missiles in Asia, the sources said. To avoid this, Nakasone will repropose at the coming summit to deal with the intermediate nuclear missile issue from a global point of view, they said.

FURTHER ON 4TH SESSION OF SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Kim Hwan Speaks on Budget

SK100730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] This is a report on the fourth session of the Seventh SPA. At the afternoon meeting on the first day of the fourth session of the Seventh SPA, Deputy Kim Hwan, vice premier of the State Administration Council, made a report on the second agenda item on settlement of accounts concerning the execution of the 1984 and 1985 state budgets of the DPRK.

[Begin recording; Kim Hwan speaking] Comrade deputies: Today, we are going to discuss the settlement of accounts concerning the execution of last year's and this year's state budgets under the seething circumstances in which all people throughout the country are achieving new revolutionary upsurges in all fields of socialist construction, upholding the programmatic tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address of this year and the party's calls.

At the moment, all working people, including our working class and cooperative peasants, are vigorously struggling to mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding with a high-level political enthusiasm and brilliant labor success, while harboring endless loyalty to the party and the leader. They are also performing brilliant labor exploits at every socialist construction site every day.

The elections of deputies to local sovereign organs, which were successfully conducted last February amidst our people's lofty political enthusiasm, more firmly consolidated the revolutionary sovereignty of the Republic and forcefully displayed again the indestructible unity and cohesion of our people who are firmly rallied around our party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The ardent wish and spirit of struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification are rising with each passing day among the compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad -- endlessly encouraged by the just policy for the fatherland's reunification elucidated by the great leader. The solidarity movement for supporting our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification is being stepped up among an increasing number of peoples throughout the world.

We should successfully carry out this year's plan for the people's economy and correctly execute the state budget on the basis of the increased revolutionary enthusiasm of the working popular masses under the party's leadership. Thus, we should further advance the cause of the fatherland's reunification by effecting a new turn in socialist construction and reinforcing our revolutionary force.

Authorized by the government of the Republic, I am going to report on the settlement of accounts concerning the execution of the 1984 and 1985 state budgets.

The year 1984 was one of proud victory for our people in achieving great success in socialist economic construction and highly displaying the might of the Republic. It was a meaningful year during which international solidarity with our revolution was further consolidated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Last year, our people achieved great success in socialist economic construction by vigorously staging the movement to create the "speed of the eighties," upholding the party's militant calls.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song made historic visits to various socialist countries last year in the midst of the unanimous wishes of all Korean people and the warm welcome of the peoples of the fraternal socialist nations. Through those visits, the great leader powerfully displayed the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement and developed the relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries to a new higher level. He made immortal contributions to defending peace and security of the world, to advancing the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism, and to consolidating the international solidarity of our revolution. [applause]

Last year, our party put forth a wise policy to accelerate socialist economic construction and vigorously spurred the entire party and all people to its realization.

Our party took epochal measures to improve people's living standard by further developing the mining industry, railway transport, and the metal industry; by stepping up support for the rural economy, and by increasing the production of people's consumer goods. It gave guidance to various areas in North Hamgyong Province, Chongjin City, South Hamgyong Province, Nampo City, and North and South Pyongan Provinces, and plants, enterprises, construction sites in important sectors of people's economy, thereby opening a broad road to achieving new upsurges in production and construction, fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan, and attaining new prospective targets.

Last year, our heroic working class and all working people achieved revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously struggling with the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined to the Chollima, upholding our party's wise leadership and militant calls. Thus, they successfully fulfilled last year's plan for the people's economy and achieved proud success in fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan. [applause]

Because a great upsurge in production was achieved in all sectors of the people's economy and the economy was developed quickly, last year's state budget, too, was executed successfully. [applause]

State budgetary revenue last year reached 26,305,100,000 won. It exceeded the plan by 0.3 percent. The struggle to seek out inner reserves in various sectors of the people's economy, increase production, economize on materials, and increase the sources of state budgetary revenue was staged vigorously. As a result of this, state budgetary revenue last year increased by 7.9 percent as compared to 1983.

The policy of increasing the financial budgetary revenue in conformity with the popular-minded characteristic of the state budget put forth by the great leader was implemented correctly. Thus, state budgetary revenue has scored, at a high speed, an average 9.7-percent annual increase during the past 7 years, since the beginning of the Second 7-Year Plan. Thus, the state budget of our country firmly and financially ensured our people's solemn struggle to brilliantly fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan, firmly consolidate the economic foundation of the country, and attain new (?important) prospective targets.

State budgetary expenditures last year totaled 26,158,000,000 won. This represented 99.7 percent execution of the plan, and was an 8.9 percent increase when compared to 1983. The state budget last year was successfully fulfilled with an excess of revenue amounting to 147.1 million won even after fully ensuring a huge sum of funds for stepping up socialist construction, strengthening the defense capabilities of the country and improving the people's standard of living.

The successful fulfillment of the state budget clearly proves the correctness of the chuche-oriented financial policy of our party and the incomparable soundness and great vitality of the finances of our country, which are based on the firm foundation of the ceaselessly expanding and strengthening self-reliant socialist national economy. [applause] [end recording]

In addition, the speaker noted that last year the government of the Republic appropriated a huge sum of funds for the coal, mining, and power industry sectors in order to thoroughly implement our party's policy of giving priority to the extraction and power industries. He said that the coal miners and construction workers of the Anju District, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings, further reinforced the foundation of coal production by ensuring the opening of the Yonpung colliery through the acceleration of the construction of new collieries, by vigorously stepping up the construction of Changdong, Sosa, and Soho collieries and the expansion of the collieries in the Sunchon and Kangdong Districts, and the development of the collieries in the northern area, and by building many new pits at collieries.

The speaker said that last year an epochal turn was made in iron ore production by taking steps to increase production at the mines in the Komdok and Tanchon Districts and in Yanggang Province, by further reinforcing the nonferrous metal production bases, and by extensively reorganizing and expanding Musan mine.

Speaking about the progress achieved last year in the power industry, the speaker said that the construction of many lockgates was carried out successfully and, thus, a firm foundation was established for building more lockgate power stations.

The speaker specifically noted the progress achieved last year in the metallurgical, machine, chemical, and other processing industries through the appropriation of a great sum of funds by the government of the Republic for the development of these areas.

Saying that great progress was also made in the production of people's consumer goods, the speaker stressed that last year the production and supply of various quality consumer goods increased by mobilizing the hidden potential of the national economy through the wise leadership of the great leader and the active measures of our party.

The speaker said that, through the new innovations and upsurges in the industrial sector, our heavy and light industrial bases have been expanded, their infrastructures have been further perfected, and the chuche-oriented nature of industry and its technology and equipment have been further strengthened, making it possible to more comprehensively display its might.

Noting the progress achieved last year in the transportation and transport sector, the speaker said that the construction of a railway line in the northern area was carried on vigorously, and the capacities of railway transport were further enhanced.

The speaker said that one of the most important achievements last year in socialist economic construction was the unprecedented bumper crops attained by the rural economic sector. He said:

[Begin recording] Last year the government of the Republic appropriated a great sum of funds for the rural economic sector in order to bring about new upsurges in agricultural production once again and implement the respected and beloved leader's teachings on occupying the peak of 10 million-ton grain production.

Last year we achieved the peak of 10-million ton grain production, and further strengthened the material and technical foundation of the rural economic sector. As a result, the food problem was more thoroughly solved for the people, and a clear prospect was opened to achieve the 15 million-ton grain production in the near future.

All these proud achievements won in agricultural production are a result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who worked out the theses on the socialist rural issue of our country, created the chuche farming method, and led our farmers and working people in their implementation, and a shining fruition of the agricultural policy of our party. [applause]

The government of the Republic, by appropriating a huge sum of funds last year, continued to vigorously carry out the four major nature-remaking projects put forth by the great leader. Our party and the government of the Republic took active steps to step up the construction of the Nampo lockgate, which is of great significance in displaying the economic might of the country and developing agriculture and water transport, and saw to it that the huge construction project was vigorously pushed ahead.

Our heroic KPA soldiers and construction workers effected collective innovations in the rewarding construction work of blocking the rough seas of 20-ri and building a world-famous great lockgate. They greatly improved the magnificent appearance of the lockgate by finishing the concrete casting for the construction of docks, and accelerated the overall construction of the lockgate. By so doing, they fully displayed the unyielding fighting spirit and heroic courage of the construction workers who uphold the leadership of our party with all their heart. [applause]

Last year tideland construction workers, too, vigorously carried out the battle to control nature and, thus, finished the last phase of the Taekye-to tideland reclamation project to acquire a vast area of new land by building an embankment spanning 35-ri on the rough seas. They effected innovations in successfully carrying out many other tideland reclamation projects.

Countering the reckless new provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the government of the Republic last year appropriated 14.6 percent of the total state budgetary expenditures for defense and thoroughly implemented our party's line of defending oneself. By so doing, it further strengthened the defense capabilities of the country. [applause]

Last year, the government of the Republic increased the spending for the enforcement of sociocultural policy by 7.5 percent over 1983 in order to accelerate cultural revolution. Among other things, expenditures for educational spending increased by 7 percent and expenditures for public health spending by 8.1 percent.

Last year, because of our party's extensive consideration for the education of future generations, the Pyongyang No 1 Senior Middle School, equipped with modern educational facilities, was built. Thus, a model unit of general secondary education was provided. Because schools of various levels and facilities for experimentation and practice have been newly built in various places throughout the country, material and technological foundations for education have been firmly laid.

Also, due to our party's benevolent measures to foster the growing new generations as pillars of communist construction equipped with multi-faceted knowledge and cultural and aesthetic attainments, some 8.6 million books of various kinds for children, including our country's traditional novels and picture-book-style fairy tales, foreign fairy tale books, world folk tale books, and technological books, have been published and distributed.

Thus, we have been able to further enrich the aesthetic, intellectual, and technological education for children and students.

At present, the 11-year compulsory education system is being excellently enforced in our country. Also, 216 colleges and 576 senior professional schools have been built. Thus, our education has reached a very high stage of development in which the intellectualization of the whole society is being successfully realized. [applause]

Last year, the state helped further consolidate the material foundation for scientific research work and better provide relevant conditions for such work by earmarking a large amount of money for the scientific research sector.

Our scientists, technicians, and members of the three revolutions teams movement introduced precious suggestions concerning technological innovations and successes in research activities -- amounting to several thousand suggestions and successes -- into production in the industrial sector alone last year and newly produced many modern, highly efficient machine facilities by strengthening creative cooperation with the workers. Thus, they made it possible to develop the country's scientific technologies and actively realize the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy.

Last year, more cultural facilities, including the Hamhung Grand Theater, which was excellently dedicated as a result of a large amount of state investment, were built. Our writers and artists extensively contributed to modeling the whole society on the chuche idea by creating many revolutionary literary and artistic works with lofty ideological and artistic characteristics, upholding the party's intentions. [applause]

In the public health sector last year, many medical treatment and preventive medical facilities equipped with modern equipment, including the Pyongyang City Dental Disease Prevention Clinic, were newly built, and the number of hospital beds and medical doctors were increased. Thus, we have been able to better protect and promote the people's health.

Last year, the government of the Republic allocated vast sums of money in order to manage urban areas and villages in a more cultured fashion, build dwelling houses on a large scale, and smoothly enforce popular policies. The construction workers in the capital city excellently built the Mansudae Assembly Hall as a dignified structure for ages to come. They changed the appearance of Pyongyang City, the capital city of the revolution, more grandly and gorgeously by completing construction of the Kaeson Youth Park, the Maygyongdae Waterside Resort Park, the Ice Rink Training Center, Nangnang Bridge, and Nangnang Street, and by vigorously pushing ahead with the second-phase construction of Changgwang Street and Chollima Street, as well as the construction of Podunamu Street and (Yipsae) Street. [applause]

Last year, in greeting 15 April the greatest national holiday, our party once again took the popular measure of supplying various daily necessities, including good-quality clothing, underwear, shoes, and foods, free of charge to all children and students throughout the country.

This benevolent measure, repeatedly taken by appropriating precious funds, was a token of the cordial love and great consideration shown by the great leader and our party, who have spared nothing to continuously increase the material and cultural welfare of our people and to help the growing new generation firmly prepare itself as the successor to and relief for the revolution. [applause]

Last year, the government of the Republic appropriated huge sums, totaling in the billions, to smoothly take communist-type measures, including systems for free education and medicare, and for the supply of foods and fuel free of charge, which had long been developed in our country.

Thanks to the popular measures taken by the party and the government to improve the people's standard of living, the substantial income of factory and office workers increased by 1.6 times and that of peasants, by 1.4 times during the period of implementing the Second 7-Year Plan. This shows that the correct execution of the state budget and implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan last year yielded excellent results in the material and cultural lives of our people. Our people fully displayed their burning loyalty to the great leader and the party last year by correctly executing the state budget and by successfully implementing the Second 7-Year Plan. Thus, they vigorously demonstrated the honor of chuche Korea. [applause]

Last year, our Republic took the compatriotic measure of sincerely sending relief goods, including 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement, and various medicines, to the South Korean flood-stricken people who have suffered serious damages because of the antipopular policy of the South Korean puppet clique. The realization of this relief measure which overflowed with affection for blood kin was a significant festive event seen for the first time in the history of the division of the people and was a noteworthy event marking a historic milestone in the course of achieving the cause of reunification. This was the result of the sincere effort made by the government of our Republic and all the people of the northern half of the republic based on love for the fellow countrymen. [applause]

Last year, the respected and beloved leader, who had continuously shown consideration for the democratic and national education of sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan, sent a huge sum in educational aid and scholarship funds to compatriots in Japan. Thus, by the end of last year, the educational aid and scholarship funds sent to compatriots in Japan from the fatherland on 94 occasions amounted to 36,305,522,033 yen in Japanese currency. This clearly shows that the bosoms of the great leader and our socialist fatherland are really the true motherly bosoms of all the people and that the foundation of the powerful self-reliant national economy laid in our socialist fatherland is a precious asset for the happiness not only of the people of the northern half but also of the South Korean people and all overseas compatriots. [applause]

All the proud successes attained in socialist economic construction and in executing the state budget last year were the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party's tested leadership of the revolution and construction along the single road of victory. [applause]

Comrade deputies, this year marks the significant 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of our party and is an important year during which we should bring about a new change in socialist economic construction. In his New Year's speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: This year, when we will greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, we should further strengthen the might of our country's socialist system, which we have built and developed through an arduous struggle, and highly demonstrate its superiority.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth the militant task of correctly giving priority to the extractive and power industries and railway transportation, of epochally increasing steel production, and of improving the people's standard of living by bringing about a new change in socialist construction in this significant year.

The state budget for this year has been organized correctly in order to smoothly and financially guarantee the struggle to bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by thoroughly following the direction of economic construction indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party's policy. [applause]

The revenue and expenditures of the state budget for this year are scaled respectively at 27,383,600,000 won, taking into consideration the country's overall state affairs and reflecting the practical requirement of socialist economic construction. State budgetary revenue for this year will increase by 4.1 percent over last year. Based on the rapidly increasing state budgetary revenue, the expenditures in the state budget for this year will increase by 4.7 percent over last year. [end recording]

The reporter said that the state budget for this year has been organized correctly in order to smoothly and financially guarantee the struggle to bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by thoroughly following the direction of economic construction indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party's intent. He then said that the state budget for this year envisages that a large sum will be appropriated for the extractive, power, railway transportation, and metallurgical industry sectors and that investment in various sectors of the people's economy, including the extractive, power, transportation, and metallurgical industry sectors, will be increased.

The reporter said that improving the people's standard of living is one of the central tasks of socialist economic construction this year. He then said that, while continuously concentrating on the revolution in light industry, the government will appropriate a huge sum of funds from the state budget for developing the chemical industry, fisheries, and the rural economy, for building residential houses on a large scale, and for taking various popular measures.

The reporter said that all these measures envisaged in the state budget for this year demonstrate the superiority of the most advanced socialist system of our country, under which the money earned by the people, the masters of the country, is used for the people. He then said that these measures will vigorously encourage the struggle of our people, who will greet the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party. He went on to say:

[Begin recording] Comrade deputies, today, our people are assigned the glorious and worthy task of bringing about a new change in socialist construction and of much more firmly consolidating our revolutionary base by successfully implementing the plan for the people's economy and the state budget this year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All party members and workers should decorate the significant year 1985 as a most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland by rising as one and struggling courageously. Greeting the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party, our party has set forth a revolutionary slogan which we should firmly grasp in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and called on all the people to wage a struggle to achieve a new upsurge in socialist construction. We should successfully implement the plan for the people's economy and the state budget this year by vigorously struggling in all sectors of the people's sector, responding to the call of the party. Thus, we should further strengthen the country's political and economic might and highly demonstrate the superiority of our country's socialist system.

Firmly arming ourselves with the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally implementing party lines and policies to the end are a prerequisite for successfully achieving the vast task looming before us this year.

All functionaries and workers should fully show loyalty to the party and the leader in their practical activities by accepting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and party lines and policies -- the materialization of these teachings -- based on the principle of following these teachings, lines, and policies unconditionally and absolutely, and by implementing them to the end. [applause]

In order to bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and to successfully execute the state budget this year, we should manage and run the socialist economy in a much more scientific and rational manner. State economic agencies, plants, and enterprises in all sectors of the people's economy should operate all equipment at full capacity and normalize production at a high level by firmly grasping the Tae'an work system, by correctly supplying materials, and by correctly organizing cooperative production and transportation work to meet the requirement of this system.

Correctly adopting the independent accounting system and correctly using economic levers are an important way to promote the producing masses' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness and to manage and run the socialist economy in a scientific and rational manner to meet the requirement of the Tae'an work system. All sectors of the people's economy should correctly determine the unit of the independent accounting system and correctly implement this system by completing it in order to meet the requirements of the developing situation. While correctly giving priority to political work, all economic guiding functionaries should correctly use economic levers, such as price, profit, and the cost price, in managing the economy and correctly apply material stimuli by paying daily expenses and prize and incentive monies. Thus, they should help all plants and enterprises and the producing masses fully utilize available equipment and increase production with less funds and effort by paying close attention to reducing the cost price of products, to increasing kinds of goods, and to improving the quality of goods. All economic guiding functionaries should fully mobilize all production reserves and potential by vigorously carrying out political work through deeply mingling with the producing masses and by helping them positively display their creative wisdom.

All sectors of the people's economy should vigorously carry out a mass technical innovation movement; continuously reform technical and economic standards, such as the norm of consumption of materials and rated labor capacity, by strengthening creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, and the producing masses; and develop new standards and records.

By vigorously struggling to economize on materials through carrying out a national and mass movement, responding to the party's call for strengthening the economization struggle, all state economic agencies, plants, and enterprises should help all functionaries and workers exert every effort to economize on even a gram of coal, a watt of electricity, a piece of steel, and a drop of oil at their posts.

All sectors and units of the people's economy should strictly establish an economization system of organizing economic organizational work, eliminate waste, and vigorously struggle to reduce nonproductive spending. Thus, they should systematically reduce the cost price of products.

Local government and economic agencies at all levels should thoroughly implement our party's policy for the local budget system by mobilizing rich reserves and potential in local areas and by thriftily running their affairs. Thus, they should rapidly develop the economy and culture in local areas and further improve the people's standard of living.

In order to strengthen the economization struggle and to thriftily run state affairs, all sectors should further improve financial management and strengthen financial (?regulations) and controls by increasing the role of financial and banking agencies.

Just as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, the field of finance in socialist society plays the role of providing currency needed in running state affairs in a planned manner and of organizing and controlling this currency in order to use it in a rational manner.

Functionaries and all working people at state institutions, enterprises, and cooperative organizations should deeply grasp the importance of state finance not only in state management but also in the management of institutions, enterprises, and cooperative organizations, as well as in the people's lives, endlessly heighten the function and role of socialist finance; and use finance correctly in accordance with the demands of the stipulations and do a superb job in the work of managing it.

In order to create a new upturn in socialist economic construction and execute this year's state budget successfully, the sense of responsibility and role of functionaries should be heightened.

All functionaries should plan and coordinate the economic organizational work and fulfill the revolutionary tasks assigned to them with responsibility by highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle with high revolution-mindedness, party-mindedness, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Guidance functionaries should endlessly create upsurges in socialist construction and see to it that the flames of creating the "speed of the eighties" burn more vigorously in all sectors through a thorough embodiment of the work methods of the great leader and the spirit and methods of Chongsanri, by leading the masses through setting examples and mingling with them, and by dexterously organizing and mobilizing the inexhaustible strength of the masses.

All the functionaries and working people should firmly defend, with a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains by rejecting relaxation and an easy-going attitude and by continually maintaining the vigilant posture of mobilization.

Our people, who have traversed the single road of victory and glory following the guidance of our glorious party, upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, the genius of the revolution, and the great leader of our party and people, at the head of the revolution, will achieve a brilliant triumph in the rewarding struggle of this year without fail. [applause]

Let us all advance, struggling vigorously to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and complete victory of socialism by firmly rallying around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song [applause] [end recording]

At the session, deputy An Sung-hak, chairman of the budget review committee, made a report on the results of the summation of the execution of the 1984 and 1985 state budgets reviewed by the budget review committee of the SPA.

This has been a report on the afternoon session of the first day of the fourth session of the seventh SPA. The session continues.

Kim Pok-sin Addresses Session

SK101049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- Deputy Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier of the Administration Council, delivered a speech at the second-day sitting of the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly now open here. She said:

We will actively help towards raising the people's living standard and increasing the state budgetary revenue this year greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of party, by effecting a great turn in the production of consumer goods through the maximum mobilization of the enormous production potentialities of the light industry which have already been created and all possibilities.

We will keep production on a high level by operating all the light industrial factories in full capacity and introduce high-speed textile equipment and accelerate the modernisation of the foodstuff and daily necessities industries more energetically.

We will also set up more daily necessities workshops and workteams at industrial establishments of various domains of the national economy including metal and engineering works to produce various articles of daily use and general merchandise with their waste and by-products and strengthen the role of the home workteams and homework servicemen organised at neighborhood units so that mass consumption goods may pour out everywhere in the country.

We will largely expand the local raw material bases and produce processed food with the materials obtained there, thus supplying the people more abundant food.

It is one of the most important tasks facing before the light industry today to increase the variety of the consumer goods and improve their quality in keeping with the rising people's standards of living.

The Government of the DPRK made it possible to markedly increase the production potentialities of all the light industrial factories last year by directing huge state investments to the light industry while carrying on gigantic construction for attaining the grand goals of socialist economic construction.

Referring to the successful attainment of textile target of the Second Seven-Year Plan in the light industry last year, the speaker stresses:

Today the potential of our light industry has grown incomparably to turn into an independent, modern one which fully supplies everything needed to living from foodstuff and clothes to small articles for the people by its own efforts, depending on the sources of home materials and modern science and technology.

KNCA Report on 2nd Day of Session

SK102358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (ICNA) -- The Second-day sitting of the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly was held on April 10.

The sitting heard debate on the second agenda item "On the fulfilment of the 1984 state budget and on the 1985 state budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." 18 deputies took the floor.

The speakers said the 1984 state budget firmly ensured with finance the Korean people's struggle to creditably fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan, consolidate the economic foundation of the country, raise the people's standard of living and attain the grand new long-range objectives.

The successful fulfilment of the state budget last year, they stressed, clearly proved the validity of the chuche-oriented financial policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the solidarity and great vitality of our finance based on the firm foundations of the socialist independent national economy.

They fully endorsed the 1985 state budget, saying it was worked out correctly to financially ensure the vigorous struggle of our working people on a general march to thoroughly implement the socialist economic construction program set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song and greet the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the party founding as a grand festival of victors.

They dwelt on ways to successfully fulfil this year's national economic plan and state budget. They stressed the need to courageously strive to give definite priority to the extracting and power industries and railway transport, radically increase the production of iron and steel and thereby bring about a new turn in the economic development of the country as a whole and improve the people's material and cultural lives.

All the functionaries and working people should establish the revolutionary habit of unconditionally implementing the party line and policy to the last, improve the economic guidance and management as demanded by the tae'an work system, correctly enforce the cost-accounting system and thus keep production going on on a high plane in all domains of the national economy.

The session continues.

Yang Hyong-sop Closing Address

SK110922 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK concluded this morning, after successfully discussing the agenda items presented. Today's meeting continued discussions on the settlement of the execution of the 1984 and 1985 state budgets. The meeting adopted the SPA decision "On the settlement of the execution of the 1984 DPRK state budget" and the SPA statute "On the 1985 DPRK state budget" respectively with the unanimous approval of the deputies. Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA, gave a closing address:

[Begin Yang Hyong-sop recording] Comrade deputies: The fourth session of the Seventh SPA, which was held amid the great interest of the people at home and abroad, at a time when all the people of the country are effecting new revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction and vigorously struggling to accelerate the cause of the reunification of the fatherland, upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address this year and the slogans of the party Central Committee, now concludes its work, having successfully discussed and decided on the agenda items presented.

Reflecting the ardent desire and aspirations of the entire nation for opening bright new prospects on the road of peace and the peaceful reunification of the country in this significant year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, the SPA discussed and decided on important matters concerning taking practical measures to promote national reconciliation and trust between the North and the South and ease tension in the country, adopted a letter to the South Korean National Assembly, discussed the settlement of the execution of the 1984 and 1985 state budgets, and adopted the relevant decisions and statutes.

By making a proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks as an epochal step for national salvation to end misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South, to terminate tension, and to open a new phase for independent and peaceful reunification, the SPA has opened a bright road that can lead to new progress in solving the issue of tension on the Korean peninsula by peaceful means and in bringing about new advances to realize the independent reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

The SPA also discussed the militant asks to successfully complete the people's economic plan and to drastically increase the people's standard of living by effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in this significant year of the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party, and, by providing firm financial guarantees for such tasks, it strongly encouraged our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work. [applause]

Truly, this SPA session was a significant meeting which demonstrated once again the great superiority and might of our state and social system, continuously being solidified and developed under the wise leadership of the party and the leader; clearly showed the more glorious prospects of socialist construction; and demonstrated the justness and firm will of our people's struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and this will be recorded brilliantly in the glorious history of our Republic. [applause]

All the people of the country now warmly support and welcome all the decisions adopted and brilliant successes achieved in the meeting, and are filled with high revolutionary zeal to advance more vigorously toward greater victories in our revolution, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the energetic guidance of the glorious party center. [applause]

I declare the closing of the fourth session of the Seventh SPA which successfully carried out its work as all the comrade deputies, together with all the people, are filled with resolve to effect new upsurges in revolution and construction in this year of the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party by successfully executing the matters discussed and decided on at the SPA. [applause]
[end recording]

EDITORIAL HAILS PROPOSAL FOR N-S ASSEMBLY TALKS

SK110212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 10 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 11 April Editorial: "Let Us Realize the New Peace Proposal With the United Strength of the North and the South"]

[Text] The fourth session of the Seventh DPRK SPA held in Pyongyang on 9 April presented and deliberated the question of taking a practical measure for seeking national harmony and trust between the North and the South and easing tensions in the country, and adopted an important decision.

The session proposed to the South Korean National Assembly that talks be held between our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly as a measure to create an epochal phase for eliminating the danger of war from the country and for easing tensions. The session said that the parliamentary talks between the North and South would discuss the question of issuing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the two sides as a practical step to seek national harmony and trust, and expressed a willingness to jointly discuss questions put forth by the South Korean side for easing tensions.

The session discussed the form and method of such talks, saying that parliamentary talks can be held in the form of a joint meeting between the parliaments of the two sides or talks between their representatives. It proposed that, for prior consultations on parliamentary talks, a preliminary contact between working-level delegates appointed by the chairmen of the two sides be held in Panmunjom in early May.

The session sent the South Korean National Assembly a letter proposing North-South parliamentary talks.

The proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks to eliminate the difficulties of the nation is a significant event for the settlement of the national question. The proposal of the fourth session of the Seventh SPA is a new epochal peace proposal stemming from the earnest desire to meaningfully usher in the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation by ending the history of the continuing division and confrontation of our country, eliminating the danger of war and tensions from the country, and creating a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification. The SPA proposal is a patriotic one which reflects the aspiration and desire of our nation that a new bright prospect will be opened for peace and peaceful reunification of the country in this meaningful year. It is an active proposal aimed at eliminating the danger of war and tensions from Korea, and self-consciously creating a new phase for the settlement of the national question. At the same time, it is a peace-loving proposal embodying the demand of the era for preserving and solidifying peace in Korea and Asia.

The new peace proposal put forth by the fourth session of the Seventh SPA is now arousing great repercussions at home and abroad, because it has embodied the desire of the era and the nation that misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South be eliminated; national harmony be achieved; and a foundation for peaceful reunification be provided.

Our people warmly support the proposal, and express the conviction and expectation that the proposal will be certainly realized with active support at home and abroad. Our people have suffered the artificial division of the country and the tragedy of the national division for 40 years. The continuing division hampers the concerted development of our homogeneous people and increases the danger of war by promoting distrust and misunderstanding in the nation and aggravating tensions.

Our party and the government of the Republic, which are making all efforts to create a peaceful phase for the settlement of the Korean question, proposed last year, too, that South Korea and the United States hold tripartite talks as a progressive step for easing tensions and for peace. Nevertheless, tripartite talks have not been held, despite the passing of more than a year since then, and the situation is being continuously aggravated. Red Cross talks and economic talks, which were a long last resumed and held again when we took relief measures for the South Korean flood victims last autumn, were discontinued because of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise. Thus, the atmosphere of rapprochement being created at one time was once again disturbed, and the situation has returned to the original point of confrontation without dialogue.

If this situation continues, the North and the South will never ever be able to reconcile with each other and to achieve harmony, and will never be able to live in peace.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, to improve the relations between the North and the South in Korea and to accelerate the fatherland's peaceful reunification, before anything else, the state of military confrontation between the North and the South must be eliminated, and tensions must be eliminated.

The tense situation in our country urgently demands that an epochal measure for national salvation be immediately sought to overcome the present difficulties through the united strength of the North and the South, to direct the situation toward rapprochement, and to create a favorable environment for the peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation. The proposal of the fourth session of the Seventh SPA is a just one which has been put forth to satisfy this very demand. It is a most realistic proposal for preserving peace -- a life-and-death matter linked to the destiny of the nation.

At present, the greatest barrier separating the North and the South is the distrust and misunderstanding which have accumulated in the course of the 40-year division. This distrust and misunderstanding can be eliminated only when the suspicion of the two sides that they are under the opposing side's threat of strength is eliminated. If the North-South parliamentary talks release a joint declaration of nonaggression, the authorities of the North and the South will be able to easily settle the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression by putting it into effect, and will create an atmosphere of national unity by eliminating distrust and misunderstanding.

The parliamentary talks are also the best way of easing tensions in the nation, under the circumstances that tripartite talks have not been held.

Our proposal for discussing the question of issuing a joint declaration of nonaggression at North-South parliamentary talks is one aimed at having the North and the South settle the question for the peace of the country to the extent possible even before the realization of tripartite talks.

If it is possible to take even a step towards peace, this possibility must be utilized to a maximum degree, even though the question of solidifying peace in Korea cannot be completely settled without the realization of tripartite talks envisaging the conclusion of a peace agreement between us and the United States.

Our proposal is a positive measure to ease tensions as far as the nation can.

North-South parliamentary talks also fully agree with the aspiration and desire of the peace-loving peoples of the world that peace will be preserved in Korea. If the questions of easing tensions and securing peace are settled at the North-South parliamentary talks, this will greatly contribute to preserving peace in Korea, and will even contribute to preserving the peace of Asia and the world.

The proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is a rational one in the form of a dialogue. In discussing a life-and-death matter such as the mitigation of tensions, the desire and demand of the nation will be even more comprehensively and fully reflected as more representatives from all strata participate.

At North-South parliamentary talks, dialogue can be held in a democratic way, and the opinion of all strata can be properly embodied. This means that parliamentary talks can become a most rational and realistic means to achieve a breakthrough in overcoming the difficulties of the nation through dialogue.

Our proposal to discuss the important questions for harmony, trust, and rapprochement by holding North-South parliamentary talks also comprehensively considers a series of views and calls which the South Korean side expressed in connection with dialogue and the question of reunification.

The realization of parliamentary talks is indeed of great significance. If North-South parliamentary talks are realized, and a declaration of nonaggression is adopted, this will prevent a possible armed confrontation between the North and the South, will ensure peace, and will greatly contribute to providing a foundation for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The declaration of nonaggression will be a historic one for peace by which the North and the South will pledge that they will never fight against each other again, but will advance toward peace and peaceful reunification. At the same time, it will be an excellent demonstration of national unity of bringing the North-South relations to the stage of harmony and trust and pioneering the destiny of the nation through concentrated efforts.

The realization of parliamentary talks will pave a broad way to the multi-faceted dialogue between the North and the South, and will help its progress. At the same time, it will provide a promising opportunity which will make it possible to hold high-level political talks between the North and the South. Parliamentary talks will favorably influence economic talks and Red Cross talks, and will help the multi-sided collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South. Parliamentary talks will open a bright prospect for the improvement of the North-South relations, and will accelerate the realization of tripartite talks aimed at securing solid peace in our country.

If the North and the South reach an agreement on the question of peace, the United States will have no ground to turn its face away from our proposal for tripartite talks, and will have no difficulties in responding to it.

There is a realistic possibility that North-South parliamentary talks which will end the 40-year history of distrust and confrontation and bring harmony and peace to the nation will certainly be realized. The North and the South have already repeatedly expressed their stands toward the question of North-South dialogue, and expressed even the hope for high-level political talks between authorities. This shows that the North and the South have a common base to hold dialogue to seek harmony and trust and ease tensions.

The South Korean side has no reason not to accept our proposal. Opening a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification by ending the history of confrontation and friction and by creating the atmosphere of harmony and trust is a solemn demand of the nation. This supreme demand of the nation can be satisfied only when all the forces of the North and the South desiring peace and peaceful reunification of the country pool their strength by surpassing the differences in ideologies and systems.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity, which were proclaimed at home and abroad as the joint North-South program of reunification of the fatherland through the historic 4 July North-South joint statement, still remain as the great program which our nation should adhere to for the settlement of the national question.

If the North and the South respect and observe the three principles, we will certainly be able to pool strength and wisdom in achieving the national cause for peace and peaceful reunification of the country. As was the case in the past, we will continue to maintain the principles of the 4 July North-South joint statement and will do whatever we can to achieve the cause of peace and peaceful reunification.

Opening a peaceful phase for the settlement of the national question of Korea is a pan-national task which requires the unity of all Korean people seeking national harmony, trust, and peace.

Indeed, now is high time for all patriotic forces of the North and the South to pool their strength and wisdom for the well-being of the compatriots and for the future of the nation.

We express the conviction that the people of all strata in South Korea, leaders of the National Assembly, the government, and the political parties, and personages of all strata of the society will respond to our proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks as a measure to take a practical step to ease the prevailing tensions in the country. We truly expect that the South Korean National Assembly, which will meet soon, will sincerely discuss our new peace proposal and will send an affirmative reply.

Peace in Korea is an important part of peace in Asia and the world. We express the conviction that the parliaments of all countries of the world, their governments, political parties and organizations, international organizations, the news media, and peace-loving peoples will express firm solidarity by supporting our peace proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

Our people's will for peace and peaceful reunification is firm, and our national cause is just. All Korean people will certainly open a new chapter of history, in which they will end the history of the trial of the national division and live together in the peaceful and prosperous unified fatherland.

NO SIN-YONG REMARKS ON JUST SOUTH SOCIETY DECRIED

SK110128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 7 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 8 April commentary: "Empty Talk"]

[Text] Puppet acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that public servants should set examples in embodying a society of justice by launching a movement to reject influence-peddling.

He said this at a cabinet meeting on 4 April, while expressing concern over the possibility of a revival of influence-peddling by people taking advantage of relaxed social discipline. His remarks, disguised in clean-handedness, are indeed ridiculous. The successive South Korean rulers have amassed wealth through illegal and corrupt means while claiming that they are opposed to this.

According to data made public by South Korean publications, a prime minister under the former dictator illegally amassed a fortune worth 21.6 billion won while babbling about social justice like a Buddhist monk saying his prayers, and the total amount of wealth amassed illegally by nine government officials who served with this former prime minister was roughly 85.3 billion won.

The case of the current ruling class cannot be an exception. Most of them are leading a life of luxury beyond the imagination of ordinary people, in luxurious houses that match those of the comprador capitalists. Even a toddler knows that the portable and other properties owned by government officials who as puppet South Korean officers owned nothing but the pistols on their belts have not been accumulated with fixed income such as monthly salaries.

Part of this property might have been obtained through influence-peddling. However, this may be only the tip of the iceberg.

Preaching rejection of influence-peddling would neither cloak their crimes nor dissolve their irregularities, nor would it be able to embody a just society.

Their admission of a relaxation of social discipline and a revival of influence-peddling proves that irregularities and corruption still continue to spread in South Korea. Although the current ruling class in South Korea has been babbling that they would pursue clean politics from the day they took power, acts of committing irregularities and corruption have continued to grow in size, become a part of power, and become the first-rate means of their amassing of wealth.

Acts of committing irregularities and corruption are an evil production designed to protect the interests of the corrupt South Korean social system and privileged class in South Korea where the law of the jungle prevails. Holding a superficial function to reject influence-peddling while keeping such a system and policies intact can never bring the situation under control, nor can it cloak the true nature of the ruling class which is devoted to committing irregularities and corruption.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF TANZANIAN GOVERNMENT GROUP

SK100027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0007 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Ali Hassan Mwinyi, vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania, arrived here yesterday by air for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the mission of the Tanzanian people at the airport. The delegation was met by Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and other personages concerned. A welcome function for the delegation took place at the airport.

Official Talks Held

SK100840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- Talks between government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania were held today here.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Chong-in and other personages concerned. Present on the opposite side were head of the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania Vice-President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and members of the delegation M. Nnauye, organising secretary of the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, T. Saleh, minister of finance of Zanzibar, P. Rupia, principal secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic, and Tanzanian Ambassador to Korea Clement George Kahama, and other members. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Yi Chong-ok

SK100842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok on April 10 met the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Vice-President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and had a talk with it in a friendly atmosphere when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and other personages concerned. Tanzanian ambassador to Korea Clement George Kahama was also present.

Yi Chong-ok Banquet Speech

SK110616 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Speech by Yi Chong-ok, vice premier of the DPRK, at a banquet on 10 April in Pyongyang for Tanzanian government delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] First, allow me to warmly welcome the visit to our country by the delegation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania led by His Excellency respected Vice President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

The visit to our country by the delegation will be an important turning point in further promoting the ties of friendship and in further expanding and developing the cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries.

Korea and Tanzania are both developing countries engaged in the common anti-imperialist struggle for independence, and the peoples of the two countries are close friends and brothers. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Tanzania are based on the warm intimate relations and special friendship between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Tanzanian people His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere, and such relations are demonstrating greater vitality with each passing day.

Today, the fraternal Tanzanian people are effecting a great change on the road of realizing the Arusha Declaration under the correct leadership of respected His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere, and have given quite a new aspect to the country. All the successes attained by the Tanzanian Government and people in consistently maintaining the line of socialism and self-reliance, and in the struggle to develop the economy by making the best use of the country's human and material resources, and to attain a self-sufficient food supply are the common successes of the peoples of the developing countries and the nonaligned countries.

The DPRK Government and people express firm support and solidarity with the United Republic of Tanzania in its active support, as a chairman-state of the front-line states, for the South African people's struggle to check and frustrate the South African racists' maneuvers for aggression, interference, and subversion and to win freedom and national liberation, and in its endeavor to realize the complete liberation and reunification of Africa. The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal people great progress in their road of socialist advance of their own choosing, based on the successes already attained.

Today, our people are struggling, upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 10th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee and in his New Year's address of this year and under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, to greet the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of our party by effecting a great upswing in all fronts of socialist construction.

Because of the energetic ideological and theoretical activities and the outstanding leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who glorifies the revolutionary cause of the respected and beloved leader, our fatherland today has entered a period of great national prosperity.

Our people are now filled with great national pride and revolutionary self-confidence in living and working, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at the head of the Korean revolution, and are vigorously pushing ahead with the rewarding march for socialist construction and the reunification of the fatherland.

In order to solve our problem of reunifying the fatherland by peaceful means through dialogue and contacts, we made a proposal in January last year for tripartite talks participated in by us, the United States, and South Korea, and are actively endeavoring to realize it. Instead of responding affirmatively to our sincere effort, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique staged the two Koreas plot and the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, making the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely tense, and throwing a wet blanket over the hard-won North-South dialogue.

Under such a situation, the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of our country made a new proposal to discuss the issues of easing tension as best as possible and restoring trust and national reconciliation even before the tripartite talks are realized and solid peace is ensured on the Korean peninsula, by holding a meeting between the SPA of our country and the National Assembly of South Korea, and announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression. This new step, together with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks which our Republic have already made, is an epochal measure for national salvation.

With the active support of the world's peace-loving people, our people will certainly achieve the historical cause of the reunification of the fatherland, overcoming the difficulties in the way of reunification with united strength.

Finally, I hope you will spend enjoyable and beneficial days during your stay in our country, and I propose a toast to the fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Tanzania, to the long life and good health of the outstanding leader of the Tanzanian people His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere, to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health of respected His Excellency Vice President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, to the good health of the Tanzanian guests and comrades present here.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK110855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Vice-President Ali Hassan Mwinyi on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. Clement George Kahama, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to Korea, was also present.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the guests. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song presented a gift to the head of the delegation.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY 10 APR

SK101042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 10 received Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK. Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

On the occasion, the ambassador conveyed to Comrade Kim Il-song the congratulations and gift of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and greetings of members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU on his 73rd birthday.

Comrade Kim Il-song asked the ambassador to convey his greetings to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MALTESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

SK101018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- Agatha Barbara, president of Malta, on April 4 met the government delegation of our country headed by Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications, on a visit to Malta to participate in the national day celebration of Malta, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Agatha Barbara.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey her sincere thanks and warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. She said that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Governments of Malta and Korea and the two peoples by the leaders of the two countries would grow stronger in the future.

Noting that the stand of the Maltese Government and people hoping for the earliest reunification of Korea divided by the U.S. imperialists was firm, she stressed that the Maltese Government and people would firmly support Korea's proposal for national reunification by every possible means in the future.

The president wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il for the reunification of Korea and the happiness of the Korean people.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL RESPONDS TO NORTH PROPOSAL

SK110220 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The North Korean side has proposed North-South parliamentary talks.

In this connection, the National Assembly reports that a meeting was held yesterday among House Speaker Chae Mun-sik, and leaders of the three political parties -- the DJP, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], and the KNP.

Following is a statement by Yi Chin-u, secretary general of the National Assembly:

[Yi Chin-u -- Live] On the afternoon of 10 April, the National Assembly speaker invited DJP Chairman No Tae-u, NKDP President Yi Min-U, and KNP President Yi Man-sop to his office at the National Assembly. He conveyed a letter addressed to them by the North Korean side on 9 April in the name of its SPA Chairman, Yang Hyong-sop. They seriously discussed whether they would accept the North Korean side's proposal for parliamentary talks between North and South Korea.

At the meeting, the leaders of the three political parties examined the content and background of the North side's proposal. After circumspectly discussing how the National Assembly and the political parties would react, they reached the following agreements:

1. In terms of the North-South dialogue, for a concerted and effective handling, we agree that each political party will continue to contribute actively to advancing the cause of peaceful unification by closely discussing and coping with the North-South dialogue in a supra-partisan fashion irrespective of the interests of political factions.
2. We agree that our side will give a sincere response to the North side as soon as possible, while the National Assembly and the political parties will engage in relevant discussion in conformity with the consistent policy that our side will approach the reduction of tension and peaceful unification through constant and sincere North-South dialogue. Also, we share an understanding of the need to build a relevant structure in the National Assembly to cope with this.
3. In order to clarify which is the principal body for the consistent promotion of North-South dialogue and to achieve efficient successes in the dialogue in compliance with the general principle concerning negotiations with the North, we agree that the National Assembly and the political parties will engage in close cooperation in conformity with the relevant policy of the authorities concerned regarding the unification question.
4. We agree that until the new National Assembly is formed, the National Assembly secretary general will take charge of the liaison affairs between the National Assembly and the political parties, the arrangement of relevant meetings, and relevant announcements connected with the latest proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

That is all.

PROPOSAL TERMED 'EXCUSE' TO DELAY RED CROSS TALKS

SK111256 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korea's Proposal for Parliamentary Talks -- The Substantial Holding of North-South Economic Talks and Red Cross Talks Is Demanded First"]

[Text] On 9 April, North Korea proposed the holding of talks between the "SPA" and the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea. According to a report by the NAEWOE news agency, North Korea asserted that a "joint meeting" of the lawmakers of the two sides at a plenary session of the other side or a "meeting of delegates" of the assemblies of the two sides should be held. Nominally, the SPA is similar to the congresses of the Western bloc.

With regard to the Pyongyang side's proposal to hold talks between the National Assembly of Seoul and the SPA of Pyongyang in order to discuss ways to ease tension between North and South Korea, we, first of all, pay attention to the fact that such talks are a type of North-South contact. Taking into consideration the fact that North Korea has, thus far, postponed the resumption of North-South Red Cross talks and economic talks under various excuses, it is difficult to regard its sudden proposal for North-South parliamentary talks as proceeding from a pure motive.

If North-South parliamentary talks are aimed at discussing the "question of easing tension," as asserted by the Pyongyang side, there is no reason for opposing the talks. However, the fact that the Seoul side has repeatedly proposed talks between the North and South Korean persons in the highest authority since 1981, while the Pyongyang side has refused the proposal every time, makes it impossible to accept all contents of the proposal for parliamentary talks.

In addition, North Korea has used the SPA as a means for the revolution to communize the South. This also makes it impossible to accept all the contents of the proposal. On 19 June 1950, North Korea proposed the mutual dispatch of delegations to hold talks between the "SPA" and the National Assembly of Seoul to discuss the question of peaceful reunification. Six days after it set forth the proposal, North Korea perpetrated southward invasion. Furthermore, North Korea has conducted camouflaged peace offensives in the name of the "SPA" on many occasions.

Recollecting the camouflaged peace offensives of the "SPA" of North Korea, we cannot but be suspicious of whether or not the recent proposal is part of such stereotyped tactics. Taking into consideration the fact that the North Korean side has, thus far, avoided the holding of North-South Red Cross talks and economic talks, we cannot help being suspicious concerning whether the Pyongyang side will adopt parliamentary talks between the National Assembly and the "SPA" as an excuse to put off Red Cross talks and economic talks.

Therefore, if it truly wants the easing of tension between North and South Korea, the North Korean Communist group should give priority to the work of substantially advancing North-South Red Cross talks and economic talks, the dates of which have already been set, and of deepening trust.

It is believed that there is no reason for not holding any types of talks if these two talks are smoothly held, mutual distrust between North and South Korea is removed, and tension is eased.

What is urgently demanded at present to ease tension between North and South Korea is the successful holding of North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, which are scheduled to be held on 17 and 27 May respectively. We should, first of all, sincerely hold the scheduled talks, and then carefully think of parliamentary talks.

TALKS PROPOSAL SAID AIMED AT TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK110935 Seoul YONHAP in English 0924 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 11 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Pyongyang's latest proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks to adopt a joint non-aggression declaration is unmistakably aimed at forging the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the South, a scenario it needs to bring the whole peninsula under its communist rule, analysts here said.

The "abrupt peace offensive" involving political talks came only two weeks before South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan is scheduled to leave for the United States for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and about a month before the already scheduled inter-Korean economic talks and the Red Cross talks are to begin. Furthermore, the North indicated that the parliamentary talks would be a bridgehead leading to the so-called tripartite talks it proposed about a year ago. Both the United States and South Korea rejected the tripartite talks.

In a document it recently sent to the South, the North said that the inter-Korean parliamentary talks would not only improve the inter-Korean relations "but also expedite the realization of the tripartite talks." The document also said that "if an agreement on the peace problems would be reached between South and North Korea, the United States' suspicion of our proposal for the tripartite talks would also be resolved, and there would be no further difficulties in responding to the proposal." Analysts here suspect that if a non-aggression declaration were adopted, Pyongyang would later use it to press for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the South.

North Korea's proposal came one day after the closing of the four-year term of the 11th National Assembly, which backs speculation that the North intends to drive a wedge between South Korea's ruling and opposition parties.

The analysts also pointed out that if the North really wanted to reduce tensions between the two Koreas, it would make additional overtures after considerable progress had been made in the upcoming inter-Korean economic and Red Cross talks.

CHON ADDRESSES NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

SK110905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 11 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday that North Korea's Communists are poised to wage war against the South, having completed the strategic re-deployment of their troops for a surprise attack.

In a speech at the 39th commencement of the South Korean Naval Force Academy, Chon quoted "recent information obtained from reliable sources" to back up that type of military movement in the North. "The North Korean regime has continued to reinforce the attack capability of its naval force, mainly with missile boats and high-speed vessels, and their submarines are equipped powerfully enough to block our sea lanes and ports," Chon said.

Warning against potential military threats from the North, the president called for every effort to completely prepare to punish any future communist provocations and to annihilate "the very heart of the enemy," thus curbing their desire to provoke the South "from the very sources."

He noted that the seas surrounding the Korean peninsula form a key point, where the expanding naval forces of big powers confront each other, and said, "in this regard, the strengthening of our naval force is a very important task for the national defense and the economic development of our country".

BEIJING PREPARING FOR SEOUL ASIAN GAMES IN 1986

SK111102 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 85 p 1

[By correspondent Chong Ku-chong from Tokyo]

[Text] In his interview with NIHON HOSO KYOKU [NHK] on the morning of 11 April, We Xiuquan, director of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, on a visit to Japan, appraised Korea's early return of the torpedo boat and its crewmen, and said: "With flexibility also in diplomatic policy, we are preparing to dispatch players to the Seoul Asiad in 1986." NHK reported that these remarks of Wu are viewed as making clear Communist China's policy of participating also in the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

CPD MEETS, DISCUSSES AMNESTY, POLITICAL UNITY

SK101149 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 85 p 2

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] The meeting of the Standing Committee of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] held on the morning of 8 April expressed the Council's stand toward the remarks which the government and the ruling party made recently in connection with amnesty and reinstatement of rights. It also comprehensively discussed the relationship between the two Kims and the question of reorganizing the Council's organizational structure. Meanwhile, the meeting adopted a decision to support the struggle which the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] is waging prior to the opening of the National Assembly for the amnesty and reinstatement of rights for Kim Tae-chung and for the release of prisoners of conscience and political prisoners.

At the meeting, Kim Yong-sam stressed, with a high pitch: Amnesty and the reinstatement of rights are matters on which we cannot yield, and it is the ABC's of politics to revise the Constitution to allow the people to directly choose their government. With regard to this, Kim Tae-chung expressed agreement, but made no direct comments, presumably because he is linked to the matter.

On the occasion, the two Kims said that they would eliminate the evil practice -- the extreme rivalry between the Sangdo-tong and Tonggyo-tong factions -- and would avoid confrontation between the two main streams. They urged news media organizations to realize their determination for unity. The meeting decided to establish a guidance committee, to be organized with no more than 20 members, and appointed Kim Pyong-o deputy secretary general, at Kim Tae-chung's recommendation.

ROK, THAI MINISTERS MEET, AGREE TO EXPAND TRADE

SK110715 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho and Thai Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek agreed Thursday to expand the yearly volume of two-way trade between the two countries to the one billion-U.S.-dollar level by 1988.

In a special Korean-Thai trade ministers' meeting here, the two men also expressed their satisfaction over increase in that volume between the two nations in recent years, trade and industry officials said. Last year, their bilateral trade totaled 360 million dollars.

According to the officials, Kum asked if Thailand would offer some favors to Korean firms in bidding for projects in the Southeast Asian nation as well as sign an agreement guaranteeing joint ventures between the two countries. Also, Kum demanded that Thailand guarantee the legal status of Korean companies there. He told Thai minister that Korea will reduce its tariff rate on Thai-produced tapioca pellet, a raw material used in grain alcohol, which is imported at less than 225,000 tons per year, from the current 20-percent level to 7 percent in April of 1989.

Accompanied by six officials and seven businessmen, the Thai minister arrived here Wednesday to discuss with Korean Government officials economic relations between the two countries. He will leave here Friday.

DEPUTY PREMIER ON TRADE IMBALANCE TRADE WITH JAPAN

SK101216 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[By reporter Yun Il-kol, from Kyongju]

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon pointed out that the deepening imbalance of trade between Korea and Japan is not desirable for Japan, either, and urged active efforts of the Japanese side to improve the trade imbalance. This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister Sin in his speech at the 17th conference of the Korea-Japan Joint Economic Council of Businessmen. He also stressed that the Japanese should show a sincere attitude toward accepting and addressing proper responsibility for such an imbalance.

At the conference, held to find ways, at the businessmen-level, to expand trade between Korea and Japan, and put into practice the question of economic cooperation which was discussed during President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, Pak Tae-chun, chairman of the Korea-Japan Economic Council, stressed that substantially realizing the transfer of technology is a way to expand trade between Korea and Japan, and that the Japanese side should deeply recognize that this is beneficial to the two countries. He also requested the Japanese side's active cooperation in settling the question of the transfer of technology.

ROK, JAPAN AGREE TO PROMOTE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

SK110220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 11 (YONHAP) -- The Chambers of Commerce and Industry of South Korea and Japan (KCCI and JCCI) have agreed to try to promote technology transfer and joint investment between the two nations' small- and medium-sized corporations, a KCCI spokesman said here Wednesday. The two chambers exchanged memoranda in Tokyo earlier this month, which also called for their joint efforts to enhance the mutual transfer of technicians and the exchange of visits by research teams from the nations' small businesses. In order to work out detailed programs to enact the agreement, KCCI President Chong Su-chang will meet his Japanese counterpart, Noboru Goto, in Tokyo on June 21.

Meanwhile, the KCCI will set up an advisory council of relevant experts soon that will select categories of industry and firms to be included in the projected technology transfer between the two nations' small corporations, the spokesman said.

BATTLE FOR PREY CHAN CONTINUES, REFUGEES TO MOVE

HK101450 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Bangkok, April 10 (AFP) — Vietnamese troops today threw themselves into machinegun and rocket fire from defending Cambodian guerrillas in a fierce, close-range battle for control of a key resistance base on the Thai-Cambodian border, an observer who was at the front line said.

The witness told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone that he had seen many Vietnamese corpses on the battlefield, and quoted guerrillas as saying over 100 Vietnamese had died in what the guerrillas termed a suicide attempt to recapture Prey Chan camp. The guerrillas listed their casualties today as one dead and 14 wounded. No independent confirmation of the casualty toll was available.

Prey Chan, formerly called Nong Chan, was overrun by the Vietnamese at the start of their dry season offensive last November 18. It has since been partially retaken by guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). The guerrillas and Vietnamese troops have been locked in a see-saw battle for control of the camp since the Vietnamese launched a fresh assault about a week ago.

Guerrilla sources said their intelligence reports from inside Cambodia indicated the Vietnamese were shelling the vicinity of the camp with 130 mm and 155 mm cannon from three points seven to 10 km (4.3 to 6.2 miles) to the southeast. They said the Vietnamese were bringing in fresh troops along Cambodia's Highway Five, but that heavy rains Monday and Tuesday had made the ground too soft for use of tanks and armored personnel carriers.

The observer, a reliable source who said he had access to Prey Chan the past two days, said about 800 guerrillas were in control of about one-half the base and were well-entrenched in defense positions with machineguns, mortars, rocket propelled grenades and recoilless rifles. He quoted the guerrillas as saying the attacking Vietnamese force numbered 300-400.

The observer figured the Vietnamese regarded failure to retake Prey Chan as a loss of face, and would continue their siege of the camp until they were in control.

He said some 23,000 KPNLF civilians who fled to an evacuation site just inside Thailand after last November's attack by the Vietnamese were today being readied by the Thai Army and United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) for transfer to a safer site further inside Thailand. An UNBRO spokesman in Bangkok said that the civilians in Site 5 were "poised, packed and ready" to be evacuated. He said UNBRO has asked the Thai Army to move the civilians and was awaiting authorization from Task Force 80, the army unit that coordinates civilian evacuations.

HUN SEN MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED MEETING ON NAMIBIA

BK101436 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] On 9 April, PRK Foreign Minister Comrade Hun Sen sent a message to the chairman of the nonaligned foreign ministers' special conference on the Namibia question. The message read, in part:

Permit me, on behalf of the PRK Government, to extend to you greetings and best wishes for the success of the conference.

The PRK, as are all nonaligned countries and other peace- and justice-loving countries, is deeply concerned about the survival of an obsolete system of colonialism imposed barbarously on the fraternal Namibian people by the South African racists who are allies of the imperialists. The protracted occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa has caused great danger to the independent African states and posed a threat to world peace and international security. The Cambodian people condemn the Republic of South Africa for its obstinacy in illegally occupying Namibia -- an act which concretely violates the resolutions of the United Nations.

The Cambodian people strongly condemn some superpowers for their attempts to maintain this colonialist tragedy by linking the question of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. The PRK people and government, which have firmly adhered to the nonaligned principles, would like to lend their voice to the conference in order once again to affirm our solidarity and support for the heroic struggle waged by the fraternal Namibian people under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and a member of the Nonaligned Movement, in order to liberate their country, regain their sacred rights, and build an independent Namibia in accordance with Resolution No 345/78 of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU.

I would like your excellency to please distribute this message as an official document of the conference. Please accept my highest regards.

HENG SAMRIN MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

BK101431 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 CMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 10 -- The People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Kampuchea reaffirm their firm solidarity with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (SNLF), the government and the people of Nicaragua and fully support the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

This came in a message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK [People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea] and president of the PRK State Council, and addressed to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, in response to the recent peace proposal of the Nicaraguan Government.

The message warmly welcomes the successes of the Nicaraguan people in national defence and construction under the correct leadership of the SNLF -- a vanguard of the Nicaraguan people led by President Daniel Ortega Saavadra.

It continues: "The Kampuchean people are concerned about the current situation in Central America, because the United States with its obstinate militarist policy and its economic blockade, has rejected all peaceful settlements in Central America and jeopardized the efforts made by the Contadora Group by constantly trying to restore and support the dictatorial puppet regime aimed at opposing the Nicaraguan people."

"In face of all these moves, the party, the government and the people of Kampuchea vehemently condemn all subversive activities against Nicaragua, including the economic blockade, military encroachments and other sabotage activities conducted by the United States," says the message.

"The Kampuchean people," says the message, "demand that the Reagan administration respect rights of the Nicaraguan people and the principles of international laws, put an immediate end to the provocation of a war of aggression and positively respond to the proposals for a peaceful solution advanced by the Nicaraguan Government and the Contadora Group, which proposals were widely welcome by the countries in the region and all peace loving countries throughout the world."

"Strong with their unity and their determination to safeguard the revolutionary gains of Sandino, and with the great, whole-hearted supply from all the forces of revolution and peace over the world, the Nicaraguan people will win," the message concludes.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

BK101250 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 10 -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea recently met in an ordinary session [5 April] with President Heng Samrin in the chair. The meeting heard a report on the conferment of the "Labour Order," second class, on the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea and adopted the nomination of Vok Sim as president of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Svay Rieng Province, and of Kong Korm as first deputy foreign minister. The meeting also examined a proposal of the National Assembly for standardization of the Khmer orthography, and other issues.

CHEA SOTH ADDRESSES RUBBER PLANTATION MEETING

BK100615 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The 3-day meeting to summarize the results of the 1984 rubber plantation exploitation throughout the country, which was held successfully at the Chattomuk conference hall, ended on 8 April.

The participants noted that despite many complicated difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, thus far we have gradually restored and developed the rubber plantation work. As a matter of fact, in 1984, we produced latex from over 19,000 hectares of land -- over 102 percent of the production plan -- and produced 13,500 metric tons of dried rubber. This was possible thanks to the wholehearted and timely assistance given us materially and morally by the Vietnamese friends, as well as the effective cooperation and aid from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This is also attributable to the high political awareness of the rubber plantation workers, who clearly grasped the party's line on economic restoration and who worked arduously for the prosperity of Cambodia.

As an outcome of the 1984 emulation movement, many progressive units and individuals who achieved outstanding feats have been presented with citation banners and certificates of the Council of Ministers and the Rubber Plantation Directorate. The participants also discussed some good experiences and essential measures for the successful implementation of this work in 1985.

On this occasion, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, exhorted all participants to heighten revolutionary vigilance to quickly check the enemy's sabotage activities and to vigorously promote the rubber restoration and production work, thus making it succeed both in terms of quantity and quality and contribute to rapidly building our fatherland on the road to socialism.

CHEA SOTH MEETS POLISH PARTY DELEGATION

BK091600 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 9 -- Talks were held at the government guest house "Chamka Mon", Phnom Penh, Tuesday morning between a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and visiting delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] Central Committee.

The Kampuchean delegation was led by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice premier, and the Polish delegation by Marian Wozniak, Politburo member of the PUWP Central Committee and Warsaw Party committee first secretary. Also present on the Kampuchean side were Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the KPRP Central Committee; Tep Hen, head of the Department for the USSR and East European Socialist Countries under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and Voek Pheng and Im Chhun Lim, department heads, of the KPRP Central Committee.

On the Polish side were Stefan Zawodzinski, president commission for agriculture of the party Central Committee; Zygmunt Chudzik, inspector of the Department for External Relations of the party Central Committee; and Ludwik Klockowski, Polish ambassador to Kampuchea. The two sides informed each other [as received] of the situation in their countries and exchanged views on the regional and international situations of mutual concern. The Kampuchean side highly valued the successes recorded by the Polish people under the leadership of the PUWP and condemned the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Poland. The Polish side praised the positive development of the situation in Indochina and expressed its satisfaction at the victories won by the Kampuchean [passage indistinct].

IENG THIRITH VISITS JAPAN, MEETS PARTY LEADER

BK090717 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Upon arriving in Tokyo on 3 April, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Ieng Thirith held talks with His Excellency Shin Kanemaru, general secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party at the party's office in Tokyo. Ieng Thirith briefed His Excellency Shin Kanemaru on the situation in Cambodia following the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' attacks involving tens of thousands of soldiers along the Cambodian-Thai border.

His excellency the general secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party is aware of the current situation in Cambodia, where the Democratic Kampuchean National Army is continuing its fierce battle against the Hanoi Vietnamese, particularly in the Tonle Sap area and near Phnom Penh. Ieng Thirith told His Excellency Shin Kanemaru about Democratic Kampuchea's request that Japan not provide any kind of assistance to the Hanoi Vietnamese, even in the form of humanitarian aid, so that they cannot use it to feed their forces in Cambodia and continue their war of exterminating the Cambodian people. The request also asks Japan to increase all kinds of assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle to quickly reach a political solution for the Cambodian issue based on the UN resolutions demanding Vietnam withdraw its aggressor forces from Cambodia.

This is the first time our Democratic Kampuchean delegation held talks with the top leader of the Japanese ruling party. The Democratic Kampuchean delegation came to Japan to attend Kampuchea Day, organized by the Japanese committee organizing the International Conference on Kampuchea in Tokyo, as in previous years, on the occasion of the Cambodian new year and to express the Japanese people's support for the Cambodian people's struggle for national survival against the Vietnamese aggressor forces.

VODK COMMENTARY REJECTS USSR-SRV PROPOSAL

BK090414 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese-Soviet Enemies' Proposal for Settlement of the Cambodian Problem Through Elimination of Democratic Kampuchean Forces Is Not Aimed at Resolving the Cambodian Problem or Restoring Peace and Security in Southeast Asia, but at Enabling Vietnam and the Soviet Union To Annex Cambodia for the Setting Up of an Indochinese Federation for Their Advance in Accordance With Their Region"]

[Text] During the past several years as well as at present, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their Soviet boss have launched all sorts of deceitful maneuvers in an attempt to dissipate the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces. During his recent visit to Indonesia, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa actively launched this maneuver. Why have the Hanoi authorities and the Soviet Union concentrated so much effort on this maneuver?

When they sent troops to invade Cambodia at the end of 1978, the Vietnamese and Soviet enemies expected to smash the Democratic Kampuchean Government with a single strike and force the world community to accept the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli, after which they would establish an Indochinese federation for use as a springboard in their forward drive in accordance with Vietnam's regional aggression and expansion strategy and the Soviet Union's global aggression and expansion strategy in this region. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviet Union have failed to eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean Government both in legal and organizational terms.

During the past more than 6 years, the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities and the Soviet Union have tried their best to smash the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, but they have failed. On the contrary, the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, which are fully supported and assisted by the Cambodian people throughout the country, have fought valiantly and more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have strengthened and developed themselves with every passing year, thus preventing Vietnam and the Soviet Union from annexing Cambodia, from setting up the Indochinese federation, and from moving forward in accordance with their strategies of aggression and expansion. Thus these forces are a major obstacle to the Soviet-Vietnamese strategies of aggression and expansion in this region. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviet Union are now trying in every way to get rid of this obstacle first and then they will try to dissipate and eliminate all other Cambodian resistance forces so that after all the Cambodian forces are eliminated, Vietnam and the Soviet Union can advance toward realizing their criminal aim of annexing Cambodia for the setting up of an Indochinese federation through means other than military, which has failed. This is why, whenever they launch any deceitful maneuver, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviet Union always make the political and military elimination of the Democratic Kampuchean forces their first condition for settlement of the Cambodian problem. This is because the Vietnamese-Soviet enemies know very well that only after these forces are eliminated can they annex Cambodia, set up an Indochinese federation, and carry on their strategies of aggression and expansion in this region.

This is the real purpose of the Soviet-Vietnamese aggressors' proposal for the elimination of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces. This proposal is not aimed at reaching a settlement of the Cambodian problem or at restoring regional peace and security. It is in fact aimed at enabling Vietnam to annex Cambodia, set up an Indochinese federation, and move forward in accordance with its strategy of aggression and expansion.

If Vietnam and the Soviet Union really wanted to resolve the Cambodian problem or to make this region enjoy peace and security, Vietnam would have withdrawn its troops completely and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions and would have respected the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Vietnam, the Soviet Union, or any other country has no right to decide Cambodia's destiny on behalf of the Cambodian people. Cambodia's destiny must be decided by the Cambodian people. This principle is defined clearly in the UN Charter and the norms governing relations among states. For this reason, no settlement plan for the Cambodian problem without the participation of the Democratic Kampuchean side can be carried out. This is because Democratic Kampuchea is a component of the CGDK, which is the real representative of the Cambodian people and a full-fledged member of the United Nations as the majority of countries officially recognize.

During the past more than 6 years, no matter how the Hanoi authorities with the full cooperation of the Soviet international expansionists have tried to smash the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, they have not succeeded. The Democratic Kampuchean forces have further joined with the Cambodian people throughout the country in fighting more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This clearly shows that the Democratic Kampuchean faction has both military strength and strong political influence among the Cambodian people. Therefore, any settlement of the Cambodian problem without the participation of Democratic Kampuchea is useless and cannot be called an election.

As stated by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, an election in Cambodia without the participation of the Democratic Kampuchean side cannot be regarded as a free election. This opinion is very correct. Thus, no one accepts the deceitful settlement plan proposed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviet Union. The world community still stands firm on the UN resolutions that demand that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw their troops completely and unconditionally from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference. This is the sole correct and just measure for resolving the Cambodian problem through political means which will ensure that independence, sovereignty, and peace will be restored in Cambodia and permanent peace and security will be restored in Southeast Asia.

KAPITSA, SOVIETS 'CRUELY' DEFEND SRV AGGRESSION

BK081254 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Logic of the Soviet-Vietnamese Is That of Aggressors and the Most Insolent, Brutal and Barbarous Expansionists"]

[text] Lately, the Soviet Union, Vietnam's master and main backer for Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia, has been busily trying to persuade and pressure others to accept the Vietnamese conditions for resolving the Cambodian issue -- that is, accepting the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

To do this, the Soviet Union sent Kapitsa, its deputy foreign minister, to Southeast Asia to act as Vietnam's lawyer to defend the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia crudely by saying that Vietnam had good reason for invading and occupying Cambodia. This is truly the logic of Soviet-Vietnamese expansionists. While the entire world is opposing Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and the Soviets' of Afghanistan, denouncing and condemning them from every direction and persistently and firmly demanding that Vietnam and the Soviet Union withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and Afghanistan in accordance with the UN resolutions, the Soviets still dare to defend the Vietnamese act of aggression from world opinion in a most insolent manner. What reason do the Hanoi Vietnamese have for invading and occupying Cambodia?

Democratic Kampuchea is an independent, sovereign, and nonaligned state and is a rightful member of the United Nations and was recognised as such a long time ago. Democratic Kampuchea never provokes any country. Its foreign policy is to seek friendship and good relations based on the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence with every country near and far, particularly neighboring countries, including Vietnam. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese have great expansionist ambitions. They want to annex Cambodia and Laos to form the Indochinese federation and use it as a stepping stone toward expanding and ruling over all Southeast Asia.

These Vietnamese ambitions and strategy fully agree with the Soviets' ambitions and global expansionist strategy in the region. Because Democratic Kampuchea is an independent country and does not want to be annexed at will by the Vietnamese, the latter sent hundreds of thousands soldiers to attack and occupy Cambodia brutally by blatantly violating the principles of international law and the UN Charter. This is the Vietnamese reason for committing aggression against Cambodia. It is an aggressive and expansionist pretext for controlling neighboring countries at will.

However, this Vietnamese pretext, staunchly defended by the Soviets, cannot be accepted by anyone. The Cambodian people cannot accept it; the neighboring Thai people cannot accept it; ASEAN cannot accept it; and the entire world cannot accept it. This is why the ASEAN countries, like the rest of the world, have firmly demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its forces of aggression from Cambodia. ASEAN has also demanded that the Soviet Union stop providing military assistance to Vietnam so that Vietnam cannot use this assistance to wage a war of aggression in Cambodia, exterminate the Cambodian people, and violate the Thai border area, which is the root cause of the constant tension in Southeast Asia.

Faced with this reasonable and just ASEAN demands, the Soviet Union is very angry. The Soviet Union has retaliated by accusing ASEAN of not wanting to hold talks but of preferring to continue confrontation in the region. The Soviet-Vietnamese expansionists, because they are strong, have committed aggression at will against others and dare to boast that these acts of aggression against independent and sovereign countries have a proper base. What base? It is one in accordance with the logic of bandits who know only jungle law and rely only on brute force.

Now Kapitsa wants to use this jungle law to pressure and force others to comply with his criminal desire -- on the one hand, to pressure the Cambodian people to discontinue the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors; and on the other, to pressure the world to legitimize the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. Listening to Kapitsa, one has the impression that the Soviet Union is the master of Southeast Asia, about to decide everything for Southeast Asians. The Soviets provide assistance to Vietnam -- politically, by acting as a lawyer defending Vietnam's policy and act of aggression and militarily, by providing weapons, tanks, and other assistance worth from \$3- to \$8- million a day to back the Vietnamese occupation in Cambodia and to threaten and destroy peace and security in the whole of Southeast Asia.

All the countries in Southeast Asia and peace-and justice-loving peoples the world over are clearly aware of the reason for the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and clearly see the danger of the Soviet-Vietnamese aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region. They all realize that the Soviet Union, by assisting Vietnam in occupying Cambodia, is also implementing its own aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region.

If Vietnam succeeds in annexing Cambodia and setting up an Indochinese federation, its ambitions and its expansionist strategy will be quickly pushed forward. By then, nothing will be able to stop the Soviets and the Vietnamese.

This is why the international community, in particular countries in the region, still firmly continue to stand on the UN resolutions demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia. If the Hanoi clique still refuses to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia, no matter how tricky and deceitful its maneuvers are and no matter how hard Vietnam's masters, the Soviets, are trying to defend Vietnam and pressure others to accept the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli, no one will bargain on this principle. People will continue to pressure Vietnam in every way and will continue to provide support and assistance to the just struggle of the Cambodian people in a more vigorous manner to force the Le Duan Vietnamese clique to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

ATTACKERS OF TOWN NEAR PHNOM PENH COMMENDED

BK100547 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 9 Apr 85

[29 March letter of commendation by Supreme Command of Democratic Kampuchean National Army to unit that attacked Oudong district town in Kompong Speu Province]

[Text] On 26 March, our national army unit on the northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield attacked the Vietnamese soldiers in Oudong district town with satisfactory results. Aside from killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers, our comrades-in-arms destroyed 27 tanks, 3 caterpillars, and many depots containing weapons, ammunition, engine oil, and food supplies.

Oudong district town is only about 30 km from Phnom Penh. Our national army's attack on this town has caused great panic among the Vietnamese enemy because this is an important township where the Vietnamese enemy stores war materiel for its troops on the western battlefield. This town is also regarded as a defense line for protecting Phnom Penh from the outside. This is another outstanding feat of our national army unit on the northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield in this 7th dry season.

The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army would like to extend its warmest commendations and to express its great satisfaction to combatants, cadres, and people who fought actively on 26 March 1985 and won major and significant victories, thus causing heavy defeats to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army calls on combatants, cadres, and people on this northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield to draw on this experience and to learn from this attack so as to advance this effective combat line toward achieving greater victories. At the same time, all battlefields throughout the country that are currently engaged in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators are called upon to draw on this good experience and to learn from this attack on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at Oudong town so as to advance their fight toward scoring more significant victories.

The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army wishes combatants, cadres, and people on the northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield greater victories in carrying out their daily duties of attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army

[Dated] 29 March 1985

1ST REGION COMMANDER ON 'RIGHT TO RETALIATION'

BK110030 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese gunners continued to pound the Khmer People's National Liberation Front position at Prey Chan as fighting entered the fourth consecutive day yesterday.

First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, who inspected the border yesterday, said Vietnamese troops were trying to seize control of a small lake in Prey Chan (formerly Nong Chan) but encountered stiff resistance from the Khmer defenders. He stressed that Thai troops reserved the right to retaliate against Vietnamese violations of Thai sovereignty.

Fighting reportedly started at about 8 p.m. on Tuesday [1300 GMT 9 Apr] and lasted until 1 a.m. early yesterday and resumed again at about 10 a.m.

Lt-Gen Phichit also reported active Vietnamese troop movements along the border. He predicted a new Vietnamese offensive against the Khmer position at Ritthisen, one of the last remaining resistance strongholds along the Thai-Kampuchean border, opposite Ban Nong Samet of Ta Phraya.

However, he said, to overrun this military position, the Vietnamese need a three-to-one ratio of troops against resistance forces defending the position. He said the defenders were on better ground. Ritthisen was overrun after it came under heavy Vietnamese attack late last year. It was eventually recaptured by the resistance forces.

Eight Khmer fighters have been killed and 46 wounded since the fighting in Prey Chan started on Sunday. Vietnamese casualties were believed to be over 70.

Refugees Evacuated

BK110817 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Apr 85 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt] Ta Phraya -- Thailand has allowed temporary shelter for some 22,000 Kampuchean civilians amid an escalation in fighting between Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean resistance forces, military sources said this morning.

The evacuation of the Kampucheans from Site 6 began at about 11 p.m. last night [1600 GMT 10 Apr] and was continuing as the rival forces kept battling this morning, the sources added.

Task Force 80 and the United Nations Border Relief Organisation (UNBRO) are in charge of move which is taking the Kampucheans to temporary shelter at Non Sombun Village, about three kilometres inside Thai territory, the sources noted.

The Kampucheans' former shelter at Site 6 was in the village of Ang Sila, located some 20 kilometres northeast of Aranyaprathet.

The Kampucheans initially fled from Nong Chan camp following heavy bombardment by Hanoi's forces.

Military sources said rival Vietnamese and Kampuchean forces were engaged in heavy fighting in the area but casualties were unknown.

Athit on Border Situation

BK101237 Bangkok 1st Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 9 Apr 85

[9 April interview with Thai Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek by unidentified reporter in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] There were several major events in the past month. The one event that has the people's attention is the border situation, particularly the Cambodian border. Radio, television, and newspapers have reported about fighting in Cambodia near the border. Can you comment on the border situation?

[Answer] Greetings. Early last month our army, navy, and air force personnel and civilian and police officials joined together to push the intruding Vietnamese soldiers out of our territory. The people living near the border also helped. Since then, it appears that there were no deliberate violations of Thai territory. There were occasional shellings of Hill 472 at O Bok Pass in Buriram Province, wounding some Border Patrol police in the area. In Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani, foreign patrol units intruded into the area between An Ma pass and O Bok pass, where Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand merge, and were pushed back by our Border Patrol policemen, ranger volunteers, or our soldiers on various occasions. Some Nam Yun residents were killed by land mines while others were shot at by patrolling Vietnamese soldiers. Informed by the victims, Border Patrol policemen searched out the intruders and chased them out of the country. These incidents occurred almost regularly near the border but there were no major incidents which threatened national sovereignty. That was until a couple of days ago when artillery shells were fired at the Prey Chan refugee encampment, opposite Ban Nong Chan, wounding some refugees and driving about 20,000 refugees to Ban Ang Sila, Prachin Buri.

There were no serious incidents along the Chanthaburi-Trat border. The units responsible for border security in Ubon Ratchathani, Buriram, Sisaket, Surin, Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi, and Trat Provinces have been instructed to be vigilant. Soldiers, police, and people near the border will have to be alert to defend the country. Border Patrol policemen and ranger volunteers have cooperated very well with the soldiers. Provincial officials from the governors down have prepared evacuation sites and health care measures in case these are needed. We always have to be prepared. In short, the border situation is not a cause for concern at the moment.

[Question] We have been trying to prevent violations of our sovereignty. In the past 2-3 weeks, however, there was a newspaper report, which attracted great attention among the people, about comments by Deputy Army Commander Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan to the effect that we will counter future violations of our territory by going into Cambodia. Can you clarify?

[Answer] I have nothing further to clarify. What Gen Thianchai said was an opinion -- an idea. In practice, however, we have to adhere to the country's policy. Also, if an action against our country is deliberate, the military must have carefully mapped out plans to deal with it. These plans are implemented by the military. I feel that whatever was said on this matter is clear in itself and suits the situation. In military practice, when necessary we can do anything to suit the situation. However, in my position I cannot say specifically what actions we might take. This is all I can say.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN JAPANESE TRADE PLAN EXPRESSED

BK100141 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Tokyo -- Japan yesterday announced a three-year "action programme" to open its markets wider to more foreign products. But there was too much disappointment for Thailand and its ASEAN partners, since the package did not include tariff cuts for boneless chicken, plywood and other products repeatedly sought by the economic grouping.

The announcement came just a day after senior Japanese officials met with a Thai delegation headed by Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin who also echoed previous requests by Thai ministers for Japan to cut the tariff for boneless chicken down to the level charged on bone in legs exported by the U.S.

The announcement obviously did not heed a strong call by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) that the Japanese government should seriously consider tariff reductions for boneless chicken and plywood which was exported by Indonesia.

In a nationally televised speech and news conference that underscored the importance Japan attaches to the issue, the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appealed to the Japanese to cooperate by buying more imported goods, and also urged Japan's trade partners to avoid "the temptation of protectionism," and pledged to implement the trade programme "without delay."

Meanwhile, Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary for foreign affairs told a meeting in Tokyo Monday that Thailand wants to send a mission to Japan this fall to discuss trade, investment and economic cooperation and to explore means of correcting the imbalance, the Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the agreement was reached in one-day Japan-Thailand working-level consultations. Japan's exports to Thailand in 1984 were 2.42 billion while its imports from Thailand totaled 1.04 billion.

RESHUFFLE OF ARMY REGIMENT COMMANDERS POSTPONED

BK100107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The mid-year reshuffle of army regiment commanders, usually announced during March each year, has been postponed until the annual military reshuffle in September, according to an authoritative army source. The source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that this means there would be no changes this year of regiment commanders, who are mostly Chunlachomklao Class 8 officers directly in charge of troops currently involved in military operations.

The Army usually announces the mid-year reshuffle list at the end of March so that their names could be forwarded by the Defense Ministry to His Majesty the King for bestowal of ranks before their audience with the King on Coronation Day on May 5.

The source said the Army and other branches of the Armed Forces this year submitted to the Defense Ministry only the list of lower-ranking officers who were reshuffled since October. The source did not give a reason for the postponement.

NAVY'S MEASURES TO SUPPRESS PIRATES DETAILED

BK091113 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Apr 85 p 3

[By Suchet Sungsuwan]

[Text] Since the unification of Vietnam in 1975, the Royal Thai Navy [RTN] has carried out suppression operations against pirates who preyed on "boat people" in the Gulf of Thailand. Most of these "boat people" have landed in the southern part of Thailand because the sea in the Gulf does not have too strong waves for their small boats.

These Vietnamese refugees usually leave their country with some property and valuables which have attracted pirates. More importantly, girl refugees have been raped in most of the attacks on their boats. According to the 1958 Geneva Treaty, it is the duty of the navies to prevent and suppress piracy.

In a recent interview with the WORLD Rear Admiral Prayong Charoensuwan, commander of the Navy Fleet in Songkhla and chief of the Anti-Piracy Unit, said the Royal Thai Navy has been using patrol boats and air reconnaissance to suppress these pirates. But with its burden to protect Thai territorial waters and limited budgets, the RTN's anti-piracy performance was limited. However, its suppression of piracy was effective to some extent.

Piracy against "boat people" has thus become an international problem. Around February 1981, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) joined the anti-piracy programme which is due to end in June this year. Countries giving support for the UNHCR in the anti-piracy programme are Australia, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, France, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States.

In implementing the programme, the Royal Thai Navy utilises both personnel and boats as well as aircraft from the fund of approximately 70 million baht annually received from the UNHCR.

Moreover, the Thai Government itself subsidises the programme with about 23 million baht per year. The money has been used for buying special equipment for a more effective suppression of piracy and as wages for some 130 personnel. Nine patrol boats and three airplanes are used in the anti-piracy programme. The boats are on patrol around the clock while the planes make two reconnaissance flights each day in normal and fine weather.

The anti-piracy fleet is, moreover, joined by two marine police boats and one boat of the Customs Department. Its routine assignments are to patrol along the coast to detect infiltration by communist insurgents and other intruders by sea from Surat Thani down to Narathiwat. It also participates in the joint Thai-Malaysian operations in Narathiwat and Kelantan State and is ready to act on order to support any suppression operation.

In addition to the suppression of piracy, the Navy is also responsible for arranging boats and airplanes to patrol gas fields in the Gulf and for evacuation of equipment and personnel from the gas fields in cases of fire and other sea disasters. While operating in the sea, some antipiracy personnel are in fishermen's clothes to help refugees to the shore before handing them over to the UNHCR.

Kra Island is one of the islands in the Gulf of Thailand where offences against the sea law are most frequent. The island is now manned by a team of nine navymen and each team is to stay there for two weeks. Statistics of pirates' attacks on refugee boats are as follows: 77 times in 1981, 65 in 1982, 52 in 1983, 43 in 1984 and 20 times from last September to March this year.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN CRITICIZES U.S. CAMBODIAN AID

BK101150 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The Hanoi army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said: The U.S. Congress' decision to grant \$5-million military aid to the so-called noncommunist Khmer groups is contrary to the U.S. Government's official statement to the effect that Washington would not give military aid to the Khmer reactionaries. The paper said in a commentary on Wednesday [10 April] that with this erroneous move, U.S. congressmen seem to have forgotten the lesson of their defeat in Vietnam. Do they really want Uncle Sam to get back to that tragic, beaten fight?

The decision, the paper emphasized, only lends a hand to the policy of expansion and hegemony of Beijing and the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles against the three Indochinese countries. The paper said: What should be done by the United States at present is to make positive contributions to peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia and not vice versa.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES THAI OPPOSITION TO DIALOGUE

OW110731 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 11 Apr 85

["Bangkok Shuts Its Eyes to Reality, Says Paper" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 11 -- NHAN DAN paper today warns that the Bangkok authorities will invite upon themselves heavier defeats if they deliberately shut their eyes to realities and continue to oppose the trend towards dialogue.

The paper notes that in recent days the situation along the common border between Thailand and Kampuchea and between Thailand and Laos has become tense again due to Thailand's repeated firings of thousands of big gun shells on the three Lao hamlets and many places in Kampuchea, which caused heavy losses in lives and property to the local people. Moreover, it adds, Thai aircraft and vessels on hundreds of occasions violated the airspace and territorial waters of Kampuchea and Laos.

"The reactionary forces within the Thai ruling circles.." NHAN DAN continues, "cannot deny their collaboration with the genocidal clique spurned by the whole progressive mankind. Neither can they cover up their expansionist design against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. It should be further pointed out that most of late they also used hooligans and reactionaries in Thailand to oppose Vietnam and Vietnamese residents there."

The Hanoi daily points out that towing Beijing's line, the Thai reactionary rulers are clinging to their illusion of success in their multi-faceted war of sabotage against Kampuchea and Laos in hopes of weakening the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. It goes on:

"By stepping up their confrontation policy the Bangkok authorities have not only exposed themselves as unenlightened people, but also alienated themselves from the rest of the world, their own people included.

"An evident fact recognized by all people of conscience is that the situation in Kampuchea is quickly improving and cannot be reversed. No force can prevent the revolution of the three Indochinese countries from going forward," NHAN DAN concludes.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS MEXICO

OW101709 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- A Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by its Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Mexico City Monday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Mexican Congress.

It was welcomed by Humberto Lugo Gil, president of the Mexican Federal Chamber of Deputies (MFCD); Jose Gonzalo Badillo Ortiz, chief of the Office of the MFCD; Luis Danto Rodriguez, head of the MFCD's Committee for External Relations, and many other senators and deputies. Ms Martha Lopez Dartillo, president of the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam and other leading members of the committee were also on hand. Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong and other members of the Vietnamese Embassy attended the welcoming ceremony.

ACTC CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS 4-8 APRIL

OW091827 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 9 -- A delegation of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACTC) led by its General Secretary Prof Dr Francois Owono Nguema visited Vietnam from April 4-8 at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. While here, it paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the late president's residence and office, and was warmly received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Francois Owono Nguema and his party had working sessions with the Foreign Ministry and other ministries and branches concerned to review the bilateral cooperation over the past years and discuss the need and possibilities for this cooperation in the coming years. Cu Huy Can, minister in charge of culture and arts at the Council of Ministers, and ACTC General Secretary Francois Owono Nguema signed an aide-memoire noting the above-mentioned cooperation programs.

This Vietnam visit, Francois Owono Nguema said, is of deep significance since it was paid on the occasion of the 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh (May 19), the 40th national day of Vietnam, the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam, and the 15th founding anniversary of the ACTC (March 20). He expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence in the past and national construction and defence at present. He also voiced his organization's wish to promote its cooperation with Vietnam. The delegation also toured a number of historical relics and agricultural and handicraft co-operatives in Hanoi.

HOANG VAN THAI CONCLUDES DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING

BK080743 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] After 3 days of intensive, continuous, and busy work, on the afternoon of 6 April, the scientific conference marking the 10th anniversary of the total victory of the anti-U.S. war for national salvation -- 30 April 1975-30 April 1985 -- ended successfully. On behalf of Comrade Defense Minister Senior General Van Tien Dung, Vice Defense Minister Senior General Hoang Van Thai presided over the conference and delivered an important concluding speech, summarizing the different views on the value, significance, and causes of victory and the lessons learned from the great spring 1975 victory and the entire anti-U.S. war for national salvation of our nation.

MEETING MARKS AIR FORCE'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

BK061213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 April 1985, the Vietnamese Air Force held a solemn meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of its glorious traditional days -- 3 and 4 April 1965-85 -- and to receive the rotation flag of the Council of Ministers as an award for its achievements in the 1984 emulation movement.

The meeting was attended by General Van Tien Dung, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and defense minister; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; many high-ranking officers representing the Defense Ministry's agencies, military regions, Army corps, armed branches, armed services, and arms schools and institutes; and the delegates of the party and people's committees of Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Thai Binh Provinces.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, General Van Tien Dung presented the rotation flag to the Air Force. Speaking at the ceremony on behalf of the Defense Ministry's Military Council, the defense minister warmly commended the cadres, combatants, workers, and civil servants of the Air Force for their exploits and achievements over the past 20 years. He said: With its achievements, the Air Force victoriously fulfilled its duties during the various stages and at the important time juncture of the anti-U.S. resistance struggle, made worthy contributions to the Vietnamese people's epic, smashed the superior prestige of the U.S. Air Force, firmly defended the socialist north, liberated the south, and unified the country.

Entering the new revolutionary stage, together with all the Army, the Air Force has striven to develop itself comprehensively, has constantly increased its combat strength, and has fulfilled all its duties. The general repeatedly urged the Air Force cadres and combatants continually to uphold revolutionary heroism, self-reliance and self-support; strenuously undergo training; and build themselves into the people's revolutionary, modern, and standardized Air Force so as to remain forever worthy of the glorious traditions -- ascribed by the party and Uncle Ho to the force -- of boundless loyalty, resolute offensive, solidarity, and unity for collective achievement and to deserve the confidence of all the people and friends.

On behalf of the cadres, combatants, workers, and civil servants of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Dao Dinh Luyen, the commander of the Air Force, expressed his boundless gratitude to the glorious party -- the organizer of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution and the founder, leader, and trainer of our Army -- and to the great Uncle Ho, the Armed Forces' beloved father whose teachings are a priceless legacy that we will inherit and enjoy forever.

He thanked the party organizations, administrations, and people of all localities and all other units for their support and attentive care to the force and for their close cooperation that has created the conditions for the people's Air Force to score victories.

He pledged to implement resolutely and scrupulously the instructions of the defense minister so that the Air Force remains constantly worthy of the confidence of the party, state, and people and of the title of the people's heroic Air Force of the Vietnamese people's heroic Army.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS PHU KHANH, NGHIA BINH

BK061321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] During the early days of April, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong visited party organizations and people in Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh Provinces to present the Gold Star Order. Welcoming the Council of Ministers chairman in Phu Khanh on 31 March were Nguyen Xuan Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the province party committee standing body and chairman of the people's committee; and a large group of cadres, combatants, people, and children from Nha Trang City.

Attending a working session of the standing bodies of the party and people's committees with the participation of the province's leading cadres, Chairman Pham Van Dong heard reports on achievements in various aspects of Phu Khanh during the 10 years following liberation. The province has gradually and comprehensively developed agriculture and has had encouraging achievements in the capital construction front, especially in water conservancy, industry, small industry and handicrafts, communications and transportation, distribution and circulation, culture, education, and public health.

On 1 April, Chairman Pham Van Dong attended a solemn ceremony held by the province to receive the Gold Star Order and on 2 April he attended a meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Phu Khanh. Addressing the meeting, the chairman commended Phu Khanh Province party organization and people for their achievements during the past almost 40 years [as heard]. He said: These achievements have contributed, together with people throughout the country, to scoring the historic victory, completely defeating the U.S. aggressor troops, and carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. The chairman urged the province party organization and people to continue to surge forward to build Phu Khanh into a prosperous and beautiful province with a healthy and happy life for the local people. It is imperative for the province to carry out satisfactorily the 1985 state plan and prepare conditions for the formulation and implementation of the 1986-90 5-year state plan. During his stay in Phu Khanh, the chairman visited the exhibition on Nha Trang City's 10 years of construction, the oceanographic research institute of the Vietnam Sciences Institute, and the Tien Lan cooperative, Duyen Khanh District, one of the province progressive cooperatives.

On 2 April, Chairman Pham Van Dong visited Nghia Binh Province, where he attended a meeting of more than 2,000 party organization members, people, and armed forces personnel at the ceremony to receive the Gold Star Order. Chairman Pham Van Dong spoke to them cordially and praised Nghia Binh for its firm advances during the past 10 years after liberation. A province with the tradition of staunch revolutionary struggle, Nghia Binh immediately after the liberation promptly carried out agricultural cooperativization and accelerated intensive cultivation and multicropping, thereby increasing grain output considerably and improving animal husbandry significantly. The province's material and technical bases have been strengthened, and its new socialist rural area has been formed.

During his visit to Nghia Binh, Chairman Pham Van Dong attended a meeting and viewed a parade organized by people of Qui Nhon City to celebrate its 10th anniversary of liberation. He visited the province economic and technical exhibition center and the Qui Nhon frozen food factory.

NEW ZEALANDPRC'S 'STRANGE GAME' ON U.S. SHIP VISIT EXAMINED

HK110915 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0610 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Checkpoint" program]

[Text] Chinese leaders have caused consternation in Washington and intrigued the rest of the world by saying they have an agreement with the United States whereby only non-nuclear American ships can visit China. This report from (John Spake):

[Begin recording] The Chinese statement came in an interview with New Zealand and Australian journalists in Beijing. Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said an understanding had been reached with the United States to send a conventionally powered ship with no nuclear arms on board for a port visit. The two countries agreed last year that some sort of ship visit might take place, probably to Shanghai this month or next month. Hu Yaobang's revelation of an agreement has come out of the blue, but there are signs that it could be linked in some way to New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy.

Back in February the Chinese Communist Party's mouthpiece, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, endorsed New Zealand's stance; and in just over 2 weeks' time Hu Yaobang is due to visit us. The Sydney MORNING HERALD correspondent in Washington, Jenny (Hewitt), has been monitoring United States reaction to the move, which has been extremely low-key. Privately, she said, State Department officials swear that no agreement has been made and that, she believes, explains why the U.S. has been slow to respond.

[Begin (Hewitt) recording] Well, I think the Americans have been very surprised by it all. There was initially some kind of reaction that they were perhaps misreporting on recent misunderstandings. As this does not seem to be the case, the Americans have decided just to play it fairly cool and repeat their policy of neither confirming nor denying. But I don't think there's any doubt that there was perplexity in Washington as to what the Chinese meant by all this. [end recording]

[Moderator] They don't think then that it's not a mistake and that there is some sort of change in Chinese policy?

[Begin (Hewitt) recording] Well, I think they're obviously trying to check this out and hoping that it was some kind of signal or perhaps, and still that there was still a possibility that there was some misunderstanding. Their main concern is obviously to continue insisting that their policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons remains unchanged. [end recording]

[Moderator] As Jenny (Hewitt) says, the Americans are playing it cool. Twelve hours after the Chinese statement, the first official reply came from Pentagon spokesman, Major Fred Lash.

[Begin Lash recording] We are continuing to work with the Chinese concerning the details of the proposed visit of the U.S. warships to the People's Republic of China, which was agreed to in principle last year. An announcement concerning the ship visit will be made when arrangements with the Chinese are complete. The United States policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on its ships remains unchanged. [end recording]

[Moderator] Jenny (Hewitt) says the consensus in Washington is now that the Chinese statement is not an error, and that's confirmed by a statement put out this afternoon by the Chinese Embassy in Wellington simply restating that an agreement on non-nuclear ship visits has been made. I asked her if the Chinese might be trying to undermine the American neither-confirm-nor-deny policy.

[Begin (Hewitt) recording] Well, it's obviously some strange game that the Chinese are playing. They obviously have supported New Zealand policy on not allowing nuclear ships in, and they have also supported the policy of a nuclear-free South Pacific. So what they're trying to do with the Americans now is a little bit uncertain. I would imagine they would have to be fairly clearly aware of the response it would be likely to get in America. The U.S. has made such an issue of New Zealand, it would be very embarrassing for it to try and explain away or make any difference now, because of its policy towards China. So what the Chinese are trying to do with this -- I think that the Americans are going to be very curious to find out. But at the moment I really don't think they know. [end recording]

[Moderator] Has there been any speculation in the State Department that you've heard that this might have been sparked off by New Zealand's move?

[Begin (Hewitt) recording] The idea of the ship visit was finally agreed in principle last August, so obviously the timing has been interesting in terms of the way this situation has developed with regard to New Zealand. So if you can say sparked off -- I mean I think the two issues were going concurrently. But I think obviously the Chinese position would be determined independently of New Zealand. There has been some concern I think in Washington lately that things are not quite as smooth with the Chinese as they had hoped and in fact had predicted. And this seems to be given (? now) as an example of that. Whether or not the Americans and the Chinese are going to be able to reach some [word indistinct] is still not known. But obviously there are some problems there that the Americans are going to be very concerned about. [end recording]

[Moderator] There have been suggestions from anti-nuclear campaigners, such as the influential Admiral Gene Laroque in Washington, that the neither-confirm-nor-deny policy might crumble. But Jenny (Hewitt) says the State Department is looking as firm as ever on this stand. She says no change can be expected in the foreseeable future.

[Begin (Hewitt) recording] Well no, because this would have all sorts of implications for other countries all over the world, and obviously Japan would be furious if they were to make an exception for China. It just would create too many problems. At the same time obviously they can't afford to treat China with quite the same attitude as they treat New Zealand -- obviously China and the China connection is a lot more important to them. [end recording]

[Moderator] Initial speculation in Beijing, following Hu Yaobang's bombshell, was that the party leader, sometimes described as the number two in the Chinese hierarchy behind Deng Xiaoping, may have made a blunder or at least misunderstood something somewhere along the line. That's not a view shared by China-watcher Dr Robert Taylor of Auckland University's Political Studies Department.

[Begin Taylor recording] I don't think any leader in that position would deliberately make a mistake in public or allow himself casually to do so. I suspect very much that any statements made are made for a certain political effect. [end recording]

[Moderator] Had he made a mistake, as we hear about President's Reagan's gaffes in the past -- is he a man that makes similar gaffes?

[Begin Taylor recording] I don't think so really. Certainly some time ago a statement that he made was later modified, but this is sometimes quite common in Chinese Communist parlance. This happens, which may again be to achieve some kind of effect, and I think that in this particular case, it was being directed at a particular audience. And I think the point has to be made all the time that in terms of differences in this context, the Chinese are very much [word indistinct] to put forth an independent foreign policy stance -- and independent stance from all major powers. [end recording]

[Moderator] And do you think it has something to do with signals to the Soviet Union too?

[Begin Taylor recording] It might. It has to be seen of course in the wider context of Chinese foreign policy. Significantly it's only recently there's been a round of trade talks between the Chinese and the Soviet which deal with trade way into the 1990s. Certainly Sino-Soviet trade has been increasing markedly. Obviously this will make some contribution to China's ongoing modernization program, and I think again the Chinese are very reluctant to be dependent upon any one political or economic partner. And so therefore while it seems unlikely that the Chinese-Soviet relationship would revert to the alliance status it had in the 50s and the 60s, nevertheless the Chinese have been trying to achieve a flexibility and a room for maneuver in foreign policy.
[end Taylor recording]

AUSTRALIA

AIR EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE BEGINS

BK090939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1830 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Units from Australia, Malaysia, and Singapore today begin a major air defense exercise. The 4-day exercise is being conducted from the Malaysian Butterworth Air Base and involves about 50 aircraft and several naval vessels.

The exercise is part of the regional 5-power defense arrangement. Britain and New Zealand, which are also involved in the 5-power bloc, have officers attached to the exercise headquarters at Butterworth.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THATCHER VISIT, TALKS

Global Issues Discussed

BK110839 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher this morning visited the Bandung Institute of Technology and the state-owned Nurtanio aircraft industry in Bandung, West Java. She arrived in Jakarta Tuesday for a 3-day visit to Indonesia.

Yesterday, Mrs Thatcher held talks with President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace. During the talks, Indonesia and Britain agreed that oil prices must be stabilized in order to maintain world economic stability and economic stability in respective countries. Both countries also agreed that the instability of oil prices was one of the factors which had (?crippled) the present world economic upheaval and recession. According to the state secretary, Sudharmono, the two leaders had also discussed bilateral relations, regional, and global issues in their meeting.

Meanwhile, also on the same day, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, accompanied by Indonesian Ambassador to the United Kingdom B.S. A-rifin, held talks with British senior officials accompanying Mrs Thatcher to Indonesia. During the meeting, Minister Mokhtar said that Britain is interested in ASEAN [word indistinct] initiative in the efforts to settle the problem. In the 1-hour meeting, Minister Mokhtar gave details to the British guests on the development of the Kampuchean problem, ASEAN-Pacific cooperation, and the East Timor problem. As far as Indonesia is concerned, the East Timor matter was settled and the people of East Timor have chosen to be that way.

In another meeting with Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry Ali Wardhana, Mrs Thatcher stressed Britain's great desire to step up economic relations with Indonesia. According to Minister Ali Wardhana after the meeting, the wish originated from Britain's awareness of Indonesia's rich potentials. [words indistinct] on economy were discussed during the meeting, the minister said.

Premier Margaret Thatcher is scheduled to leave Jakarta this afternoon for Sri Lanka to continue her Asian tour, which had brought her to Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and Indonesia.

Thatcher Press Conference

BK111224 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] British Prime Minister Thatcher hopes her visit to Indonesia will be followed by an expansion of bilateral relations on the ministerial level to enable the two countries to know each other better and further promote cooperation. Speaking at a press conference at the State Guesthouse in Jakarta this evening, Mrs Thatcher said both Indonesia and Britain can work together closely in the scientific field. She got this impression after visiting the Bandung Institute of Technology and the Nurtanio aviation plant in Bandung this morning.

On her talks with President Suharto, she said both discussed the development of Indonesian agriculture and industry.

In this connection, she said that Britain can assist in the field of communications in its widest sense, including telecommunications, food technology, space technology, and (?education).

She also held talks with President Suharto on East-West relations, the world economic recession, the situation in Southeast Asia, and the Hong Kong accord.

According to Margaret Thatcher, the talks are aimed at consolidating stability and progress through regional cooperation. This evening's press conference was moderated by the director general of press and graphics development, Sukarno.

Departs for Sri Lanka

BK111314 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The British guests -- Mrs Thatcher, her husband, and their entourage -- left Jakarta for Sri Lanka at 1730 western Indonesian time [1030 GMT] following a 3-day visit to Indonesia. Radio Republik Indonesia correspondent (Akhmad Pramabahan) reports from Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport:

[Begin recording] At 1730, the British Royal Air Force plane carrying British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her entourage left Halim Perdanakusumah Airport for Sri Lanka. The British state guests were seen off by the President and Mrs Suharto with a full military ceremony. Wearing a dark blue dress and a white hat with a light blue ribbon and accompanied by President Suharto, Prime Minister Thatcher inspected the guards of honor. The national anthems of both countries were played and a 19-gun salute was heard. Also present during the ceremony were the Vice President and Mrs Wirahadikusumah, high-ranking state officials, chiefs of mission of friendly countries in Jakarta, and the British community in Indonesia. Before leaving Jakarta, the British prime minister gave a press conference.

MARCOS SAYS NPA STRENGTH, INFLUENCE EXAGGERATED

HK101535 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 10 Apr 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] President Marcos yesterday assured two of the leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that his government remained in full control of the military as well as the socio-economic and political situation and that they need not worry about a communist threat from the Philippines.

The President gave the assurances in separate letters to President Suharto of Indonesia and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore. The two leaders had expressed jointly their concern about the current communist insurgency in the Philippines in reports carried by the foreign wire services last week. The ASEAN members include the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei.

"We are confident our democratic institutions are in no danger of subversion," the President wrote, adding that with the continued understanding and support of the ASEAN leaders, the Philippine government and the Filipino people "are confident of success in eliminating the communist threat as our predecessors had done in the late 50's and in bringing about a lasting economic recovery for the whole country." The President said he realized that the ASEAN leaders might be misled by media reports which he said were often exaggerated.

Citing intelligence reports, the President said his government could effectively counter the Maoist insurgency aggravated by the severe effects on the economy by the recent worldwide recession. The President said the strength of the "New People's Army" (NPA) guerrillas and the extent of their influence had been extensively reported -- and often exaggerated. Current intelligence estimates place their number at between 10,000 to 12,000 regulars, only two-thirds of whom are armed, he said, adding that very few of them were politicized; many are plain bandits and criminals.

"The insurgents," he said, "have political and military infrastructure in some four percent of our 41,615 villages." Armed propaganda units occasionally visit another nine percent of all villages, he said. The guerrillas receive no material help from outside the Philippines -- except for negligible funds from the international left wing network, he said.

The President added that the increase in the incidents involving the NPA in 1984 can be traced to the efforts of the Communist Party (CPP) to disrupt a national plebiscite in January and Parliamentary elections in May. However, he said, there has been no noticeable change in the insurgents' operational areas: the Cordilleras of Northern Luzon, the hinterlands of Samar and Panay islands in the Visayas and the mountain regions of Mindanao.

The President told Suharto and Lee he had noticed that the communists were increasingly resorting to coercion, intimidation and even terrorism to gain the rural people's support. Most of their funds are now routinely raised by extortion -- forcible taxation -- notably of logging companies, he said.

The CPP has set up a "united front" to enable it to exert leverage on electoral politics and exploit labor and middle-class unrest caused by the hard times in Manila and the other big cities, he said. "But this strategy has been flawed by the Party's dogmatism. Its remorseless drive to gain hegemony of the Philippine Left has turned off political groupings that would normally be part of a genuine united front."

Armed Forces Intelligence estimates the CPP-NPA mass base to be less than one percent of the population, he said. "Militarily, the NPA guerrillas still are very inferior to our Armed Forces (AFP)." Though they often raid militia camps to seize weapons, they have never held their ground in an encounter with our regulars, the President said.

Since 1982, he said, the communists have lost 119 key leaders -- including 10 members of the Party Central Committee. These losses have worsened a leadership problem precipitated by the capture in 1977 of Jose Ma. Sison, the Party founder; and Bernabe Buscayno, the first NPA Commander. Intelligence notes their lack of qualified second-stringers and ideologically-motivated cadres, he said.

On the other hand, continuing reforms in the AFP command structure, logistics, tactics and troop discipline are making it more and more effective in counter insurgency, the President said.

As a part of these reforms, the General Staff is re-emphasizing the merit system in assignments, promotions and foreign schooling for officers. To reduce the incidence of military abuses, local commanders' powers to punish infractions of discipline have been strengthened and disciplinary barracks set up. The government has also increased soldiers' pay and allowances, improved housing and health care for their families.

The President said results of encounters in the last month or two indicate a five-to-one kill ratio in favor of government forces. At the same time, there is an appreciable demoralization in the ranks of the insurgents who are now dispersed in small units of about one hundred to 200 men each into the dense jungles, suffering from insufficient food and ammunition. As the pursuit of the dispersed subversive elements continues, the decline in their recruitment and training program, as well as in the effectiveness of their initiative will become more apparent, he said.

Equipment maintenance standards are being upgraded; and logistical self-reliance accelerated, he said. The AFP now makes all its own assault rifles and much of its tactical communications equipment. Complementing this self-reliant policy, military aid procurement places priority on equipment that improves the AFP's tactical mobility, firepower, communications and fighting morale.

The President said this year, the AFP is addressing itself primarily to (a) stabilizing the peace-and-order situation; and (b) mobilizing local populations actively to help the government in civic action programs. Plans drawn up for the integrated security of towns and cities are now being carried out.

The Government has also launched a National Civic Action Program -- costing p [pesos] 1 billion for 1985 alone -- that the AFP will undertake with the Ministry of Public Works and Highways and the Ministry of Local Governments. This program will speed up the delivery of overhead facilities and basic services in the regions where the NPA threat is most critical, he said.

Turning to the economy, the President said the Philippines has ended its discussions with the International Monetary Fund, the Paris Club and our creditor-banks on restructuring our foreign debt and financing our economic recovery program. The new credit package is to be wrapped up shortly. The corrective fiscal measures -- which include a peso "float" -- are already in place, he said.

"With your continued understanding and support, the government and the Filipino are confident of success in eliminating the communist threat as our predecessors had done in the late '50s and in bringing about a lasting economic recovery for the whole country," he said.

COLUMNIST VIEWS U.S. DEBATE ON AID TO PHILIPPINES

HK110100 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 10 Apr 85 p 4

["Echoes" column by Roberto Magdamo: "RP's Original Mistake"]

[Text] The discussions in the U.S. Congress about the level of military assistance vis-a-vis the level of economic assistance to be provided to the Philippines, apart from the political trappings, reflect, a fundamental, philosophical question.

While the ongoing debate may be viewed, on the one hand, as a political debate -- between pro and anti-Reagan groups, as well as pro and anti-Marcos forces, the ultimate question really is whether insurgency can best be solved by military means or by socio-economic programs.

The Reagan administration has had a propensity for short-term military solutions. And it has been successful. It invaded Grenada and has directly and openly supported militarily the fight against the rebels, apparently with success, in El Salvador. In both instances the military approach seems to have worked. On the other hand, the biggest failure of the American military approach was of course, Vietnam -- where increasingly larger U.S. military involvement and expenditures failed to stop the collapse of South Vietnam, and may in fact have contributed to it.

The military approach calls for relatively small adjustments in the existing socio-political, economic and organization and structure. It assumes these variables as given, with the change in the existing equation provided basically by higher levels of military force. It does not go into the deeper causes of insurgency. Rather, it attempts to quell the rebellious expressions of these causes. It is a short-term solution, with short-term effects. At best it attempts to seize the initiative and reverse the momentum from the insurgents to the government. It can also be an 11th hour solution, admitting that the situation is so far gone, nothing but a military approach can save the existing order.

In the recent military-economic debate in the U.S. Congress then, the conflict is a conflict of approach and philosophy. Its resolution will reflect the basic stance of America towards the Philippine problem. And that stance will itself be reflected in Philippine policies. Increased military aid will sooner or later mean increased militarization of an already militarized Philippines. Where the underlying concept is that grievances do not have to be solved, and instead quelled, where might ultimately makes right, a higher military profile in the country will be the inevitable consequence.

It is a fact that insurgency is growing in this country at a rate faster than even the insurgents seem to have originally anticipated. To a large extent the growth in insurgency has been due to the deteriorated economic conditions, but to a significant extent as well, the willingness to join or sympathize with the insurgents, especially in the rural areas, has been due largely to military abuses. And military abuses have been due largely to the soldiers' superior power. Increased military assistance will almost inevitably result in a propensity for more military abuses.

Increased military action work must result in the complete conquest of the insurgency movement because if it does not it will only result in a broader and larger insurgency. We may, at this point, be at the same stage that South Vietnam was in the late 50's and early 60's. A decision to increase military assistance and involvement then meant that larger and larger militarization had to follow.

The military option once undertaken is irreversible. The economic solution, on the other hand, allows the use of the military option at a later date. The economic approach however, presumes first that the situation is not yet out of hand; secondly, it calls for a larger dose of socio-political reforms and restructuring than the military option calls for. The essential difference between the military and economic approaches is that, on the one hand the military approach tries to reform and restructure, if not altogether quash the insurgency movement, the economic approach, on the other hand, means a reform and restructuring of the government machinery and organization itself, or else the economic program undertaken will not stand a chance.

Whether we like it or not, the resolution on the debate in the U.S. Congress about the form of assistance to the Philippines, just another issue in a Congress of a thousand other issues, will have far-reaching implications in this country. The Philippines, like it or not, continues to be vulnerable to American mistakes, and another American mistake can result in an escalation of the tension and sufferings in a country, thousands of miles away from America, whose original mistake was that it allowed itself, in the first place to be so dependent and vulnerable to America.

MANALO APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

HK081200 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] President Marcos today appointed Rosario Manalo as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium and Luxembourg and concurrent ambassador to the EEC. Prior to her new designation, Ambassador Manalo was also promoted as chief of mission, class one. By naming her concurrent envoy to the EEC, the president underscored the importance of maintaining close liaison with the European economic group. He also strengthened the Philippine Embassy staff in Brussels by designating commercial and agricultural attaches.

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